INSURANCE.

Indian Insurance Companies are national concerns.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

REGD. NO. B 1065.

INSURANCE.

Indian Merchants therefore must support them.

VOL. XVII NO 42-- BOMBAY MONDAY FEBRUARY 18 1929 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
(CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1929		All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden.	
23 Feb.	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 "	Kaiser-i-Hind ..		11,518
16 "	Rawalpindi @ ..		16,619
23 "	Rajputana ..		16,568
30 "	Maloja x ..		20,837
6 Apr.	Ranpura ..		16,650
13 "	Nanpura ..		16,501
20 "	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 "	Naldera * ..		16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..		19,900
11 "	Mantua * ..		10,946
18 "	Kaiser-i-Hind ..		11,518
25 "	Narkunda x ..		16,572
1 June	Macedonia ..		11,665
8 "	Morea ..		10,954
13 "	Razmak ..		10,602
22 "	Mooltan ..		20,847
29 "	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
6 July	Rajputana ..		16,568
13 "	Mantua ..		10,946
20 "	Maloja ..		20,837
27 "	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea.	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions.	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charges for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1929		
21st Mar.	Dumana * ..	8427
11th Apr.	Domala * ..	8441

* On and after the 21st March, 1929, these two vessels will be one class ships. Fares as follows:—

		Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A	£64	£112
	B	£60	£105
	C	£56	£98

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

A Road

to perfect health can very easily be secured by going through

KAMSHASTRA

A book of 150 pages sent gratis and Post free.

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.
Jamnagar, (Kathiawar)

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About 1929.		
20th Feb.	Tamatsu M*	Straits and Japan.
1st Mar.	Naldera ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
15th "	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
29th "	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia
26th April	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
10th May.	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
24th "	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.
7th June.	Ranpura ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
21st "	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.

* Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1929		
18th Feb.	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
20th "	Baroja ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
22nd "	Vasna ..	Busreh via Karachi.
23rd "	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
27th "	Karoa ..	E. & South Africa.
6th Mar.	Ellora ..	Mombassa and Zanzibar only.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers Return fare Rs. 500/- only; Apply for paticulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs|Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi|Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs|Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K.

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
*Hakodate Maru	5303	17 Feb.	28 Feb.
*Koyei Maru ..	4739	17 "	3 Mar.
Kitano Maru ..	8000	....	@6 "
Tamba Maru ..	5845	2 Mar.	16 Mar.
Kamo Maru ..	8000	....	@20 "
*Seiyo Maru ..	6550	17 Mar.	29 "
Katori Maru ..	10000	....	3 April
*Akita Maru ..	3817	24 Mar.	7 "
*Ceylon Maru ..	4905	30 "	12 "
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	....	@17 "
Sado Maru ..	5898	4 Apr	18 "

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Suwa Maru ..	10760	7 Mar.	24 Mar.
Fushima Maru ..	11000	21 "	7 April
Hakozaki Maru ..	10760	4 Apr.	21 "

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong.	From Kobe.
Taiyo Maru ..	12000	20 Mar.	28 Mar.
Tenyo Maru ..	22000	3 April	10 April

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN".

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Hummum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,78,200.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an erperienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN
B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
430-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22867.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Ask for Cocoanut Brand only. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. For free particulars write to:
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Agents: Kemp & Co., Charni Rd., Bombay.
J. Tirath & Co., Bunder Rd., Karachi.
Tele. Address:—"Ulcer" Kandi.

INSURANCE.

WESTERN INDIA

Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

SATARA CITY.
PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13, Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.
UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per 1000 p.a.	
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993
(2) Total Undivided Reserve. Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.
NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For agency and other particulars please apply.

THE
EAST & WEST

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.
Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance.
Several new attractive plans.
Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions
For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—
SECRETARIES Bombay

INSURANCE

HINDUSTHAN

CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.
HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

(A PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE)
ASSETS EXCEED Rs. 90,00,000

BONUS—(1927)
Rs. 100/- for Endowment
Rs. 75/- for Whole Life
per thousand for 5 years.

Liberal conditions as to Automatic Extension of Assurance, Loan and Surrender Values, Revival of Lapsed Policies, etc.

Premium rates (with profit) are sufficiently low and without Profit Rates are, perhaps, the lowest.

Insure with "HINDUSTHAN" and have the satisfaction of making provision for self and family.

Applications for Agencies are invited.

For particulars please write to:—
Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
N. DATTA, Manager, Bombay Branch.

Industrial and Prudential

ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

BONUSES DECLARED
Rs. 75 on Whole Life Policies
Rs. 62-8 on Endowment Policies
for the Quinquennium.

DISABILITY BENEFITS Without extra Charge.

For Full Particulars Apply to:—

AGENTS WANTED even in Small Towns.

JIVANLAL DASTOOR & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers,
The Industrial & Prudential Assurance Co. Ltd.,
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY

Bombay Chronicle.

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SINGLE COPY, ONE ANNA.

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Yearly	Rs. 4	Rs. 5.

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SINGLE COPY, ONE AND HALF ANNA.

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—1st. Class MECHANICAL ENGINEER with practical experience of Cotton Mills as Assistant. Pay upto Rs. 200/-. Apply Box No. 2246 Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle"?
A 31802

WANTED—A qualified and an experienced MIDWIFE for the Jambusar Municipality on a salary of Rs. 60-2-100 Apply with testimonials to the undersigned. PRANJIWANDAS NAROTTAMDAS, PRESIDENT. Jambusar Municipality.
A 31804

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Heavy duty and reinforced -Dunlop Tyres. Fresh stocks all sizes good and guaranteed condition 50 per cent. off catalogue prices. Apply TRIANGULAR MOTOR WORKS, Sassoon Dock Road, Colaba, Bombay.
T R1454

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD.
Mirzapore Square North, Calcutta.

Premier and Largest Indian Hotel.
Best arrangements. Home comforts.
Family suits available.
Daily charges:—Rs. 10, 6, 4-8 and 3.
Telegrams: "CALHOTEL"

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—Well ventilated block and big double rooms in Morarji Chawls, Khetwadi Main Road. Apply Mr. PARMANAND bitween 8 to 11 a.m. Guest House China Bag Girgaum No. 4.
C R1464

TO LET—2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th Floors of 189/191, Hornby Road, Fort. Accommodation one big roor and two small rooms with electric lights on each floor. Rent Rs. 80/- for each floor. Apply or write to owner JAMNADAS BAXI at 35/37 Bazar Gate, Fort.
C R1460

BOOKS.

POPE'S "RAPE OF THE LOCK."
EDITED BY PROFESSOR OZA of Junagad "with the thoroughness of a dictionary," to quote "The Occult Review" of London, which added in conclusion: "It was a pleasure to read a humorous master-piece with the prodigality of guidance afforded by Professor Oza," to whom Professor Bliss Perry of Harvard University wrote: "I hope you will let me express my admiration for the patient scholarship shown in your annotations. You have collected an extraordinarily rich mass of critical commentary and I found the notes and comment extremely suggestive." Sent V.P.P. for Rs. 3-7-0 by the AUTHOR at Junagad to customers all the world over.
L 30723A

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

DEALING in everything on BROKERAGE principle on moderate commission and up-to-date work. Give trial orders and satisfy yourself. THE ROYAL TRADING CO. Post Box 3537 Bombay.
T 31579

WANTED.

WANTED—LADIES and GENTLEMEN to earn money and attain success and happiness through the correct knowledge of themself. Write using 3 As. stamps and enclosing British Postal Order for one shilling and six pence only just to cover the cost and the book which will unfold the mysterious Divine Power will be sent to you free post paid by return of post. In justice to yourself, in fairness to the welfare of you and yours, get the booklet. Money back if not entirely satisfied. SACHDEV FRERES, Marseille (France).
T 31779.

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS on Commission or pay or both to sell SHARES of world-famous tea concerns of Bengal. Please apply with testimonials to Messrs. ARYAN PLANTERS AGENCY,
219, Bow Bazar Street CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

Provided there are a sufficient number of passengers it is proposed to run a II and III Class Pilgrim Special train from Bombay to Dwarka for the "Ful Dol" fair. The special will leave Bombay about 19.5 hours on 22/3 and arrive at Dwarka on the early morning of 24th.

Cheap Fares—Rs. 37-14-0 II Class. Rs. 19-1-0 III Class; for return journey will be charged against ordinary fares Rs. 66-12-0 II Class, Rs. 25—5—0 III Class for return journey.

The return special will leave Dwarka on the night of 26th and arrive Bombay on the morning of 28th; suitable halts for meals enroute being arranged.

Catering arrangements on orthodox lines will be made on payment of Rs. 2/- per day in advance.

Apply for tickets at the Season Ticket Office, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Churchgate Street, Bombay. Money will be refunded if the special does not run.

H. P. BAIL.
General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's
Office Churchgate,
9th February 1929.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE BARSI SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL OF REGISTERED OFFICE.

THE OFFICE of the Company is removed and situate from 1st February, 1929, at:—
6, MUSJID SIDING ROAD,
78, FRERE ROAD,
Opposite Prince's Dock Clock Tower,
Bombay No. 9.

—DESAI SONS & COMPANY,
Secretaries, Treasurers, Agents.
31815

LOSS OF LIFE ASSURANCE POLICY

of the
ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Policy No. 200258, dated 25th August, 1926, on the Life of Mr. Chhabildas Kesurdas Gandhi, has been STOLEN, LOST or DESTROYED.

Any person having any claim to the said Policy or any interest thereunder of any nature whatsoever is hereby required to forthwith make known the same to the Head Office in Bombay of the said Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co., Ltd., within two weeks from the date hereof. All claims made after the expiration of the said period of two weeks will be considered waived and of no effect.

Dated the 18th day of February, 1929.

CHHABILDAS KESURDAS GANDHI,
Life Assured.
R1465

NOTICE

TENDERS ARE INVITED for stores required for the Sir J. J. School of Art and the Reay Art Workshops for the period of one year commencing from 1st April, 1929. Tender forms can be obtained on application to the undersigned; sealed tenders must reach the Superintendent of the Reay Art Workshops before 11th March, 1929, till 12 noon.

2. The undersigned is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. E. GLADSTONE SOLOMAN
Principal.
Sir J. J. School of Art,
Bombay, 15th February, 1929.
31814

NOTICE.

WE hereby notify to the public that we have CLOSED our department of continental and other indent business, which we were carrying on in the name of Kavarana, Gagrat and Co., in partnership with Mr. Jehangir Nusserwanji Gagrat, which partnership has been DISSOLVED as from the 23rd August, 1928, and we shall not in any way be responsible for any business which Mr. J. N. Gagrat may do as from 23rd August, 1928.

All China and Japan business which we have been carrying on in the name of E. F. Kavarana and Co., for the last sixty years will go on as usual.

E. F. KAVARANA & CO.,
158|160, Bazargate Street, Fort,
Bombay.
R1464

NOTICE.

REQUIRED—A SECRETARY for Meerut Races from 15th June, 1929. Salary Rs. 700 a month. No allowances. Office provided on Race Course. Secretary to find his own accommodation.

Ex-Officer preferred with knowledge of Indian racing. Duties entail remaining in Meerut during the hot weather.

Applications should be addressed to
THE SENIOR STEWARD,
Meerut Races,
C|o Headquarters 3rd Cavalry Brigade,
MEERUT
31601

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

A NEW STATION OPENED ON THE KURLA-TROMBAY LINE.

IT IS NOTIFIED that on and from the 15th February, 1929, a halt station at GOVANDI between CHEMBUR and TANKHURD stations on the Kurla-Trombay Line has been OPENED for passenger traffic to and from stations on the Kurla-Trombay Line only.

A. PEEL GOLDNEY,
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager.
Victoria Terminus,
Bombay, 15th February, 1929.
31800

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-4-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-12-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they with to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

NOTICE.

INTRODUCTION OF THE CREW SYSTEM OF CHECKING TICKETS, ETC., BETWEEN MANMAD AND BHUSAWAL AND ON THE AMALNER BRANCH OF THIS RAILWAY.

With effect from 1st March, 1929, the Crew system of checking tickets, etc., which is now in force on the sections Manmad to Bhusawal and Bhusawal to Amalner of this Railway, will be extended to the sections Bhusawal to Badnera and Bhusawal to Harda excluding the sections Murtizapur (exclusive) to Ellichpur and Murtizapur (exclusive) to Yeotmal of the C. P Railways.

2. Under this system no person will be allowed to enter a train without a proper ticket. The exceptions to rule 65 of the Current Coaching Guide, allowing persons to travel without a ticket but with permission of duly authorised railway servants, will therefore be rescinded for the sections on which the crew system will operate.

3. The attention of the public is drawn to the fact that Section 69 of the Indian Railway Act authorises the collection of tickets prior to the arrival of a passenger at his destination.

4. Crewmen will wear uniform and badges.

5. The crew staff have strict orders to be courteous in their dealings with the public who are requested to have their tickets ready for check at all times.

6. All correspondence in connection with this system should be addressed to the Officer-in-Charge, of Crews, G. I. P. Railway, Manmad.

A. PEEL GOLDNEY,
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 13th February 1929.
31799

NOTICE.

SARASWAT SUBURBAN CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETY invites offers for suitable building plots in their property at SANTA CRUZ, ranging from 800 to 1,500 square yards. Ground plan showing areas and situation of each plot is available for inspection at the Office.

H. ADUR,
Hon. Secretary.
31812

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of an Assistant Engineer in this Municipality on a salary of Rs. 250—25—400 plus Rs. 50 as conveyance allowance per mensem. Only those who have passed the B.E. (Civil) or the L.C.E. Examination of some recognised University need apply. Preference will be given to those who have experience in some major Municipality. Applications stating age, qualifications and previous experience together with copies of testimonials should reach the undersigned on or before the 10th March, 1929.

The appointment will be made on probation for one year in the first instance.

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT,
Chief Officer.
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Municipal Office, Ahmedabad,
Dated 9th February, 1929.
31780

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 472 of 1925.

MEHERJIBHAI ARDESHIR KOOKA and another ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

RUSTAMJI ARDESHIR COOPER and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 21st day of September, 1925, and the Judge's Order dated 31st day of January, 1928, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his Office in the Court House on Monday, the 11th day of March, 1929, at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at the Northern side of Khateralli First Lane otherwise called Champa Gully, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and admeasuring 126 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 2320 and New Survey No. 1529 and Cadastral Survey No. 1154, Bhuleshwar Division, and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 1577-78, Street Nos. 8991 and 95, and bounded on the East by the property of Mohunji Sarkey, on the West by a public well, on the North partly by the property of Purshotamdas and now belonging to Vallabhdas Devchand and partly by the property belonging to Damoder Madhavji and now of Lakmidas Lalji, on the South by Khataralli First Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MULLA and MULLA, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 49, Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 26th day of January, 1929.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
31765

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of SHRIPAT (Shripad) SHIVRAM VISHWASRAO PAWAR, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Fuel Merchant ..... Deceased.

KESHAV SHIVRAM VISHWASRAO PAWAR, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Mugbhat, without the Fort of Bombay, for the use and benefit of Annaji Shriped Pawar and limited to the period of his minority ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Twenty-first day of December in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight, and in the Nineteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 21st day of December, 1928.

Messrs. SUKTHANKAR & GUPTE,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
31813

AUCTION SALES.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BRAND NEW HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE OF THE LATEST DESIGN.

Under instructions from the Proprietors, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 24th instant, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at "Jain Vidyalai Building", Gowalia Tank Road, valuable brand-new household furniture of the latest design such as cupboards, roll-top writing tables, drawing room and Chesterfield suites, chairs, sideboards, show-cases, wash-stands, teapoys, adaptable chair, etc., etc., to dissolve the partnership business.

The above will be on view 3 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,

123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS "PUGA MANSIONS" AT LALWADI, SOPARIBAUG ROAD, PAREL (NEAR TRAMWAY BUS TERMINUS).

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE AND Co., will, under instructions from Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the Transferee of Mortgage and on account and at the risk of heirs and legal representatives of the late Valimahomed Abu Bagha, the deceased, Mortgagor and in pursuance of the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortage, dated the 2nd day of August, 1922, made between the said Valimahomed Abu Bagha of the one part and Rao Saheb Teju Kaya and Vejbai, his wife, the original Mortgagees of the other part sell by Public Auction on Monday the 25th February 1929, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) the undermentioned propertys on the premises.

SCHEDULE.

Description of the Mortagaged premises.

All that piece of land or ground, with buildings, standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Lalwady Soparibaug Road, without the Fort and in the Registration sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 12026 square yards or thereabouts being part of a larger piece of land, bearing New Survey No. 2539, Cadastral Survey No. 52 of Parel, Sewri Division and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under "F" Ward Nos. 113 (1a), 113 (1aa), 113 (1) (4), 113 (1ab), 113 (5), 113 (6), 114 and 115 (1), and 115 (1a), Street Nos. 4AA, 4AAA, 4 and 4D, 4AB, 4E, 4 F, 1 in rear and 6, and 6AA, Soparibaug Road and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Soparibaug Road, on or towards the west partly by the property of the Jam Mills and partly by the property of the Islam Mills, on or towards the North by the property of the said Islam Mills, and on or owards the South partly by the property of Anandjee Ludha and partly by the property of the said Jam Mills.

For full printed particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal Attorneys for the Transferee of Mortgage at their Office, 95, Ash Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

P. S.—The entire property consists of two huge dwelling buildings with shops at ground floor in front, two ground floor chawls and motor garages in the rear besides there is a vast area of vacant land which can be utilised for building purposes.

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NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

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(Royal Ulster Rifles)
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(South Africa) (Challenger)
(BOTH MEN HAVE BEATEN EDGAR BRIGHTE)

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JACK D'SOUZA
vs.
G. MISTRY
6 ROUND CONTEST AT CATCH-WEIGHTS

SEAMAN NOBBY HALL
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vs.
FALI MERCHANT

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In Meek Pursuit of

THE MISSING LINK

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CARL LAEMMLE'S
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Voices Give it the Breath of Life!

The Giant Panorama of the World War Rolls before the eye with quick flashes of Doughboy Life in Camp, on the Big Pond and at the Front, mingled with a ripple of Humour which prevents an overstrain of the Emotions or the Triteness of War Scenes.

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AT THE

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VITAPHONE
AND
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ALSO SEE AND HEAR,
MOVIETONE SPECIALITIES
A Universal Vaudeville Novelty
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IN
THE GLOBE TROTTERS.

AMUSEMENTS.

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SANDHURST ROAD

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Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street BOMBAY.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

(From Our Special Commissioner.)

Liverpool, Feb. 16.

The Liverpool futures Market was due to open 5 points lower, but short covering and trade support influenced the market to open 2 points under previous close. There was steady support and prices improved further and closed at a decline of 2 points to a rise of 2 points as under.

February	10.15—2
March	10.23—Unchanged
April	10.26 ,,
May	10.34+2
June	10.34+2
July	10.36+2
August	10.32+2
September	10.37+2
October	10.22+1
January	10.19+1

NEW YORK

New York, Feb. 16.

The New York Cotton futures market ruled quiet but firm. Prices advanced on favourable Liverpool advices and short covering. The following are closing quotations :—

March	19.91+9
May	19.99+7
July	19.64+7
October	19.49+10
December	19.44+6

—:o:—

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Feb. 16.

March	20.00	+.09
May	20.06	+.07
July	19.71	+.07
October	19.59	+.10
December	19.50	+.06
Middling Spot	20.25	+.10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Feb. 16.

March	19.33	+.06
May	19.44	+.06
Middling Spot	19.09	+.07

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Feb. 16.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 14,000 Bales.
Day's Exports to Great Britain 24,000 Balese.
Day's Exports to the Continent 15,000 Bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

New York, Feb. 16.

February		10.15	—.02
March	10.22	10.23	unchanged.
April		10.26	Unchanged.
May	10.31	10.34	+.02
June		10.34	+.02
July	10.33	10.36	+.02
August		10.32	+.02
September		10.27	+.02
October	10.21	10.22	+.01
November		10.20	+.01
December		10.20	+.01
January	10.18	10.19	+.01
February		10.19	+.01
Middling Spot		10.48	+.05

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Feb. 16

Sales at Liverpool	2,000 Bales.
Sales on Speculation	100 Bales.
Sales of East Indian Cotton	200 Bales.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 16.

Scinde, Fully Good.	7.20	+.05
Scinde Fine	7.45	+.05
Scinde, Superfine,	7.70	+.05
Bengal, Good	6.95	+.20
Bengal, Fully Good	7.20	+.05
Bengal Fine	7.45	+.05
Oomra, Good	7.55	+.05
Oomra, Fully Good	7.85	+.05
Oomra, Fully Good	7.85	+.05
Oomra, Fine	8.15	+.35
Broach, Fully Good	8.65	+.05
Broach, Fine	8.90	+.05
Broache, Superfine	9.15	+.05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

February	17.18	—.02
March	17.37	—.02
April	17.39	—.02
May	17.71	—.02
June	17.71	.02
July	17.96	Unched
August	17.97	,,
September	18.03	,,
October	18.05	,,
November	18.05	—.03
December	18.04	—.03
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	17.50	—.03

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Feb. 16.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton £9:0:0 Feb/Mar S'ment Nominal.
Castorseed, Bombay, ton £19:8:9 Feb/Mar S'ment. Sellers
Rapeseed, Toria, ton £18:18:9 Feb/Mar S'ment Sellers.

LINSEED.

London, Feb. 16.

Linseed, Calcutta. ton £19:5:0 Feb/Mar S'ment. Quottd
Linseed, Calcutta, ton £18:10:0 Apl/May S'ment. Quoted.
Linseed, La Plata, C. I. F., ton £15:17:6. Feb/Mar S'ment Hull Sellers
Linseed. Bombay ton £19:17:6 Feb/Mar S'ment. Quoted

LINSEED OIL.

London, Feb. 16.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt. 29/3 May/Aug delivery, Sellers.
Linseed Oil naked, London cwt. 29/6 May/Aug delivery, Sellers p.c.;

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Feb. 16

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7. quality) Spot 18-1/2

—:o:—

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Feb. 16.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot 1/0-1/2 Sellers.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS DURING 1928

—:o:—

MESSRS. PREMCHAND ROYCHAND'S REVIEW

(By Our Own Correspondent.)

The Annual Market Review for 1928 published by Messrs. Premchand Roychand & Sons, Share, Exchange and Finance Brokers, Bombay, states that further economic advancement of the leading nations of the world was achieved during the past year. British Overseas Trade figures show a fair improvement owing to the absence of the prolonged and costly strikes. France, Norway, Greece and Esthonia have been converted to the principle of the Gold Standard, while Spain, Bulgaria and Roumania are definitely contemplating the same move. A reorganisation of reparation payments under the Dawe's Plan is under consideration, which will enable Germany to meet obligations without serious disruption of her internal fabric. However, it is interesting to note that Germany made extensive imports of Gold particularly from England.

A CRUDE ORGANISM.

The United States of America which experienced a remarkable period of prosperity, forced the Federal Reserve Board to make an attempt to check speculation activities during the later part of the year.

The author of this annual states that the financial situation in New York certainly continues to be a complex one. I humbly beg to state that it is in no way complex, but reveals the faulty step taken by the Federal Reserve Board to check wild speculation is tightening credit which is opposed to the fundamental laws of commerce. The attempt to check the inflation in securities has miserably failed and proved the Federal System somewhat to be a crude organism. Rampant speculation on the Stock Exchange was the direct result of deflation of commodity prices. If the profits were expected to be greater than the cost of carrying the securities, the operators would go for them in spite of higher money rates which soared to twice the official rate of 10 per cent. Most of the commodities seem to be in enough supply to-day, and it is useless to look for any profits in carrying stocks and locking finance.

American Capital and bumper crops proved a period of sound prosperity to Canada. Japan is trying to recover from the banking crisis of 1927. There exist many uncertain factous, and the yen registered a sharp fluctuation by 6.34 per cent. The closing months of the year saw China in a comparatively tranquil state. The Commonwealth of Australia had a prosperous year owing to abundant agricultural products. Despite enormous losses on raw cotton stocks and unprecedented local mill strike, the authors make bold to state that the general trade and the economic conditions of India had been on the whole good, during the past twelve months.

This annual gives full accounts of money, Exchange, bullion and share markets for the last year. It is a useful record of the year's trade and economic developments, and the firm deserves congratulations on having produced one more useful annual publication.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Feb. 16.

Silver—Market is Dull

Spot	25-5/8
Forward	25-11/16

LONDON GOLD.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz £4/4/11-1/2

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Feb. 16.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. 45/- April S'ment Paid & Sellers.
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. 44/6 Feb/March S'ment Value.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, 48/- Afloat Paid
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, Parcels,

LONDON EXCHANGES.

T. A. Berlin on London.	20.45-3/8
T. T. Amsterdam on London	12.11-7/8
T. T. Brussels on London	34.93
T. T. Madrid on London	Closed
T. T. Milan on London.	92.79
T. T. Paris on London	124.29
T. T. Berne on London	25.24
T. T. London on Prague	164.06

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Feb. 16.

Demand Bills 484.87

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Feb. 16.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta,
July/Sept., per cwt., 12/3
Oct/Dec. per cwt 12/4-1/2
C. & F. Bombay
July/Sept. per cwt., 12/4-1/4
C. & F. Karachi,
July/Sept., per cwt., 12/5

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Feb. 16.

Interest, Day to day Loans 3-3/4 p.c.;
Interest 7 Day's Market Loans 4-1/2 p.c.;

London, Feb. 16.

Bank Bills, 3 months 5-5/16 p.c.;
Bank Bills, 6 months 5-1/2 p.c.;
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 5-3/4 p.c.;
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 6-1/4 p.d.;

Let your Hair do you Justice

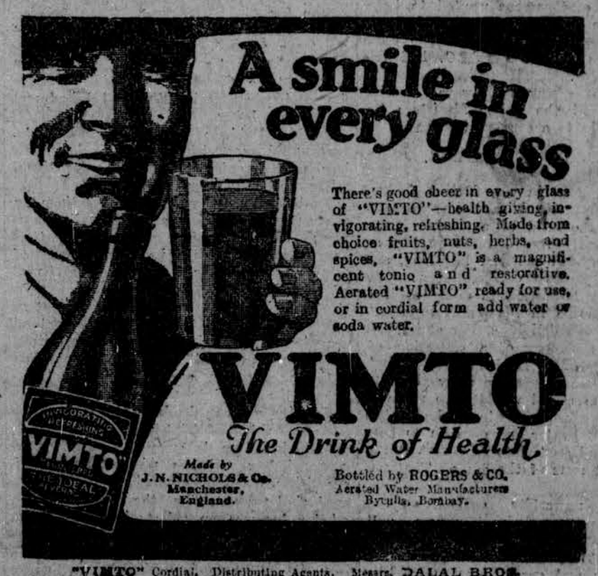
DO you ever suffer from an uneasy consciousness that your hair is not looking as well as it might? Too many women forget that hair beauty is a matter of hair health. Your hair needs nourishment: *the roots must be fed*

KOKO contains *every* ingredient necessary to feed, cleanse and stimulate the scalp and to produce a perfect head of lovely, lustrous hair. Use KOKO daily—see the difference it makes, and enjoy its deliciously cooling properties.

Koko FOR THE HAIR

Of Chemists, Stores, etc., throughout the East. (English Prices 1/6, 3/- & 5/6 per bottle)

KOKO MARICOPAS Co., Ltd., 16, Bevis Marks, London, E.C.3.



A smile in every glass

There's good cheer in every glass of "VIMTO"—health giving, invigorating, refreshing. Made from choice fruits, nuts, herbs, and spices, "VIMTO" is a magnificent tonic and restorative. Aerated "VIMTO" ready for use, or in cordial form add water or soda water.

VIMTO
The Drink of Health

Made by J. N. NICHOLS & Co. Manchester, England.

Bottled by ROGERS & CO. Aerated Water Manufacturers Byculla, Bombay.

"VIMTO" Cordial, Distributing Agents. Messrs. DALAL BROS. 7th, Khambata Street, Khaiwadi, Bombay.

"How Healthy and Strong he looks!"

Sir Gilbert Parker, Bt., the distinguished novelist and statesman, writes:

"I have used Sanatogen with extraordinary benefit. It is to my mind a true tonic food, feeding the nerves, increasing the energy and giving fresh vigour to the overworked body and mind."

"A few weeks ago he looked quite ill—his nerves were all to pieces, and he was fatigued by the slightest exertion."

"Yes, but he has been taking Sanatogen since then, and it certainly seems to have worked wonders. His glowing cheeks, bright eyes and buoyant step simply radiate health."

There is no guesswork about Sanatogen's action. It really does all that it claims to do. A distinguished physician recently *proved by actual tests on men and women* that Sanatogen increased their vitality by an average of 23%. (See *Medical Echo*, Jan. 1926).

Sanatogen infuses into the blood and nerve-cells the vital elements—phosphorus and albumin—from which bodily health and nerve-energy are derived. It provides, in a natural manner, just that extra energy that makes life go with a swing.

SANATOGEN
The True Tonic-Food

When you feel nervous or run-down, take Sanatogen for a few weeks and feel the difference in your own health.

Obtainable at all chemists and stores.

MR. BALDWIN--THE ETERNAL BOY

—:o:—

Timely Slogan for Whitehall "Heathen"

(BY SIR EDWARD PARY)

Mr. Baldwin made a pleasant speech the other day, taking as his text Byron's line:

Ah, happy years! Once more who would not be a boy?

It is a great thing for a man in public life to have kept the spirit of boyhood in him and the honesty to acknowledge it unabashed.

"I always think," said Mr. Baldwin, "One of the great charms of my sex is that the best of us remain boys to the end and it is that charcteristic of our Prime Minister that has gained him ea place in the hearts of the people.

WHEN PHARAOH REFUSED.

The Press desired to discuss with the P.M.G. a question of public policy. The P.M.G. was sulky and inaccessible, and on two occasions when they called he peeped at them over the blinds, but was not at home. So they went to see Mr. Baldwin instead, and had a heart-to-heart talk, and came away happy.

Our P.M.G. should read about Pharaoh. When he refused to see deputations he found his roll-top desk swarming with fat, healthy frogs the next morning. Our modern pharaohs should study history.

The House of Commons wanted to know all about the incident, and Mr. Baldwin was asked why he had received the Press representatives that the P.M.G. had refused to receive.

"In the same way I always receive them," replied the Prime Minister; "a courteous reply to a courteous request."

POLITICAL LEAP-FROG.

When Mr. Baldwin was further tackled with the impropriety of a Prime Minister "going over the head of a trusted Minister" he evidently regarded the process as a sort of every-day political leap-frog, and replied with joyous determination: "I never feel any hesitation in doing so if I think it desirable in the public interest."

The House was delighted. For at its best it has the psychology of a collection of schoolboys. And, Mr. Baldwin with a boy's instinct, had made just the reply that the captain of the school would have made if some-one had asked him why he had taken off an efficient bowler and gone on to bowl himself. It had seemed to him that it was in the interests of the game. That settled it.

This fresh, unworldly outlook on the skin-game of party politics is a new and very pleasant attribute of statesmanship. And it cannot be acquired. A man of frank honesty and gracious courtesy, like a poet, is born, not made.

Few of them find their way into the political world, and would not be comfortable there if they did unless they had something of the eternal boy about them.

For a boy is never so happy as when he is where he ought not to be. And when he gets there you discover what a real hero he is.

I remember during the war attending with a deputation of county court clerks upon the Financial Secretary to the Treasury.

ADAMANT AS BUMBLE.

The Treasury Pharaoh who managed these things was a tough specimen of the departmental economist, and to any communication "asking for more" he was as adamant as Mr. Bumble. I shall never forget the kindness sympathy, and humour witch which Mr. Baldwin—for he was the Secretary—listened to our plaint.

He took a real interest in the account I gave him of the status and ambitions of my colleagues, the clerks of of the courts, and that interview started an inquiry into service conditions which ended in the men being received into the Civil Service, a position to which they had long been entitled.

A NEW VOICE.

Why did we all leave the Treasury that afternoon with light hearts and great hopes of the future? I could not have told you at the moment. But on further consideration I began to understand the reason for it.

I had received a courteous reply to a courteous request. A miracle had happened. I had "heard a voice." I had not been talking to a Government official. For the first and only time in Whitehall I had met a human being.

If Mr. Baldwin could inoculate departmentalists with some of his humanity how much happier it would be for themselves and all of us.

Individually, when you meet them in the outer world, they are personally charming. But even in private life they bear themselves with the exaltation of schoolmasters rather than the heartiness of schoolboys.

Tradition thwarts their good intentions. Human nature cannot contend against the blight of departmentalities. The continued initialling of futile forms the preparation of unintelligent statistics, the denial to youth of any outlet for its genius, deadens the soul.

MORNING SLOGAN.

A midshipman is entrusted with more responsibility and has wider powers of exercising his judgment than a middle-aged civil servant. Thus the brilliant young scholar becomes an elderly barnacle, peering through horn spectacles at the common citizen as though he were a poisonous microbe.

"A courteous reply to a courteous request."

Why not start a Cook mission to the heathen of Whitehall? Five minutes every morning repeating this human slogan would make our Civil servants every day and in every way better! and better!! and better!!!—The Sunday Chronicle.

: Bombay :
Chronicle

THE

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ENGLISH HIGH OFFICIALS AND HAJI'S BILL

INDIAN SHIPPING TO BE DISCUSSED OVER DINNER

—:o:—

SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONS IN ASSEMBLY

NEW DELHI, Feb. 14.

The following is the full text of the supplementary questions which were put in the Assembly regarding participation of High Officials in England at a dinner to be held as a demonstration against Haji's Bill:—

Mr. Shunmukham Chetty:—Has the Hon. Member observed in that message that at the dinner that is proposed to be held this question of Coastal Reservation Bill is going to be discussed?

Sir George Rainy:—Yes, Sir. I have observed the fact.

Mr. Chetty:—Does not the Hon. Member think that attention of the Secretary of State should be drawn to the fact that it will prejudice the issue if a high authority in His Majesty's Government should pronounce any opinion when the Bill is still under discussion in this House?

LORD READING TO BE GUEST.

Sir George Rainy:—I must draw attention of the Hon. Member to the fact that it is, merely press correspondent's speculation as to what these distinguished gentlemen might do when they attend the dinner and might also perhaps suggest to the Hon. Member that the message also says that Lord Reading is to be a guest at the dinner: It does not seem me that it is all probable that he at least would indulge in any intemperate speech.

GOVT. DOES NOT VALUE REPORTS.

Jamnadas Mehta:—When such an important press message about such an important matter is received ought not this Government to make enquiries and ascertain whether it is fact?

Sir George Rainy:—I am sorry I cannot attach the same value as my Hon. Friend does to the speculation of press correspondent as to what may be said at the dinner.

Mr. Haji:—Is it a fact that usually at such dinners it is quite a normal thing for a member of His Majesty's Government in England to participate in the discussion and if so in view of the fact that the subject to be discussed is under consideration here will Government of India draw attention of responsible Ministers concerned that their participation in this discussion would not be proper?

Sir George Rainy:—My Friend again assumes that the correspondent's speculation is right.

CANNOT ANSWER

Haji:—Is it a fact that in addition to the interpretation put by the press correspondent regarding the programme arranged for the 21st that such participation is coming in England?

Sir George Rainy:—I cannot answer that question.

Haji:—Are we to understand that the Commerce Member does not know that he has forgotten about such demonstrations?

No reply.—Free Press.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

KEEN CONTROVERSY EXPECTED

NEW DELHI, Feb. 16.

27 supplementary demands for grants will be placed before the Assembly on Monday. Of these only one is expected to raise a keen controversy, namely, provision of over three lakhs to cover expenses of the Hartog Committee on Education and the Indian Central Committee.

Kumar Ganganand Sinha has already given notice in favour of rejecting the grant. Government's whips and opposition whips are active organising the respective voting strength. Interest is added by the fact that the demands have been approved by the Standing Finance Committee by a narrow majority. It is likely that Congress Nationalist members will take opportunity for discussion of supplementary grants to make allegation that Government is using membership of the Haj Committee as temptation to secure votes in its favour on critical division.—A. P.

Sore Throat is the first sign of infectious disease.

Fight your Sore Throat with FORMAMINT

GARGLES usually are of little help. The disinfectant reaches, only for a moment, the germs in your throat which cause Influenza, Diphtheria, etc. Formamint tablets—sucked every hour—keep the saliva disinfected. That's why Formamint is infinitely better than gargling.

At the first sign of Sore Throat take a Formamint tablet every hour. Then, as well as quickly curing the Sore Throat you will prevent the onset of infectious disease.

Always keep a bottle handy—buy one to-day.

At all Chemists FORMAMINT At all Stores

The Germ-Killing Throat Tablet

MR. J KAUL DEAD

NEW DELHI, Feb. 16.

Mr. J. Kaul who was officiating Secretary in the Railway Board and held the post of Permanent Deputy Secretary, died on Saturday afternoon in New Delhi of heart-failure. He was a distinguished member of the Indian Audit and Accounts Service and had been working in the Railway Board for a number of years. He was also for some time officer on special duty in the Railway Board dealing with questions connected with Labour in Railway workshops. He returned from Gwalior only three days ago and his death which was very sudden is deeply deplored.—A. P.

SIR FREDERICK WHYTE

—:o:—

APPOINTED GENERAL ADVISER TO WHOLE CHINESE GOVT.

LONDON, Feb. 16.

Shanghai.—It is announced that one of the Government Committees has nominated Sir Frederick White to general adviser to the whole Government. It is expected that the State Council will confirm the appointment which will be the most important yet made as all other advisers are merely to separate Ministries. Government is very much impressed with Sir F. Whyte's work in India.—Reuter.

The 'Allenburys' Foods

The 'Allenburys' Foods are particularly suited to the feeding of infants in hot climates. They are free from harmful germs, and are readily prepared by the simple addition of boiling water, thus giving complete independence of doubtful milk supplies. Moreover, they are practically identical in composition with mother's milk, since they contain no excess of indigestible curd, and are thus superior to cow's milk or ordinary dried milk.

Fresh Stocks of the 'Allenburys' Foods are imported every week.

Milk Food No. 1 (Birth to 3 months) Milk Food No. 2 (3 to 6 months)

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Specially packed in sealed glass bottles, of all Chemists, Stores and Bazaars.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation Meeting 3 P. M. (B. T.).
Gokhale anniversary celebration, Wilson College, 4 p.m., Lady Meherbai Dorab Tata presiding.
Opening of the New Bombay Legislative Council Hall. Apollo Bunder by H. E. the Governor, 9-30 a.m.
Dog Show, C. J. Hall, 11 a.m.
Bombay Legislative Council, New Council Hall, Apollo Bunder, 2 p.m.
Western India Tennis Tournament, Bombay Gymkhana Courts, 4 p.m.
Boxing Tournament, Royal Opera House, 9-30 p.m.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE

KAPOLE DEATH.

KUSUM daughter of Purshotamdas Jamnadas Ramji died on Saturday, 16th Feb. 1929, at 11-0 a.m. Uthamna ceremony will be on Monday, 18th February 1929, at 4 p.m. (B. T.), at their residence 357, Kalbadevi Road.

THE INDIAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY.

A fortnightly meeting of the Indian Chemical Society, Bombay Section, will be held on Wednesday (20th instant), at 5-30 p.m. at the Royal Institute of Science.

SOUTH INDIAN SANGEETHA SABHA.

The postponed entertainment and the Annual General Body Meeting will be held at 4-15 p.m. on Saturday and Sunday, the 23rd and 24th instant respectively at the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Hall Matunga.

SOCIAL PURITY LEAGUE.

The general meeting of the Social Purity League will be held at the Congress House, Girgaum Back Road, on Sunday, (the 24th instant), at 4 p.m. (S. T.). All the members of the League are requested to be present as this is a very urgent meeting.

RELIGIOUS CLASSES.

Swami Vishwananda of Sri Ramkrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on the Bhagvad Gita at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gandevi, on Wednesday, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

The Swami will give a discourse on Bhakti Yoga, to-morrow, at the Saraswat Colony, Santa Cruz, at 7-30 a.m. (S. T.).

ANOTHER RIOT FATALITY.

On the 9th instant, some rowdies were looting a shop situate at Kalbadevi Road when the military opened fire. One Dattaram Ballaram who was standing near the shop received bullet wounds and was removed to G. T. Hospital where he succumbed to his injuries on Sunday. The City Coroner will hold an inquest to-day (Monday), over his death.

MAHARASTRA SEVA DAL BOARD.

The following eight gentlemen form the Maharastra Provincial Hindustani Seva Dal Board for 1929:—1. Mr. R. G. Soman, Pleader, Satara; 2. Dr. V. V. Athalye, Satara; 3. Mr. V. V. Bochare, Raver, East Khandesh, 4. Mr. J. K. Mehta M.A., Krishna Kutir, Santa Cruz; 5. Mr. D. V. Gokhale, Editor, "Mahratta," Poona City; 6. Mr. Gulabchand Doshi, Merchant, Sholapur; 7. Mr. N. R. Gunjal, M. L. C., Kasbapeth, Poona City and 8. Mr. V. A. Survey, M. L. C., Tulasni. P. O. Devrukh, Dt. Ratnagiri.

Of these eight the first five are appointed by the All-India Volunteer Board of the Dal and the last three are the representatives of the Maharastra Provincial Congress Committee. Dr. V. V. Athalye is Secretary of the Board and Mr. R. G. Soman is the President.

Any information required about the Dal will be supplied by Dr. V. V. Athalye or by the Dal Headquarters, Hubli (Karnatak). Congress Committees in the Province are urged to start Seva Dal branches in their own areas according to the Delhi resolution of the Congress Working Committee to enrol a large number of volunteers and to get them trained for carrying on the constructive programme of the Calcutta Congress.

CELEBRATION OF GOKHALE ANNIVERSARY.

Under the auspices of the Vile Parle Sporting and Literary Association, the anniversary of the late Mr. G. K. Gokhale will be celebrated, when Mr. R. G. Pradhan of Nasik will speak on the "Life and work of the late Mr. Gokhale" at Vile Parle in Tilak Mandir on Tuesday (the 19th instant), at 9 p.m. The meeting is open to the Public.

BAND AT CHOWPATTY BANDSTAND.

By kind permission of Lt.-Col. W. H. Scott, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Bn. G. I. P. Rly. Regt. A. F. will play the following programme of music at the Chowpatty Bandstand to-day (Monday) commencing at 6 p.m. (S. T.):—1. Overture, King Stephan, Beethoven; 2. Selection, No, No, Nanette, Youmans; 3. Valse, Fleeting Love, Zulueta; 4. Selection of Wilfred Sanderson's Songs, Hume; 5. Humoreske, Moontime, Collins. 6. Potpourri, Lightning Switch, Alford. 7. Patrol, Siamese, Lincke; 8. Serenata, Spanish Love, Marsden. 9. March, Florentiner, Fucik.

INDUSTRIAL CLASSES FOR LADIES.

The Industrial classes in Sewing, Cutting and other Embroidery work which were closed for some days past owing to the disturbances in the city will be reopened from to-day (Monday). Students wishing to join the classes should enroll their names immediately.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

11-0 a.m.—European Gramophone Records.

11-30 a.m.—Indian Gramophone Records.

12 noon.—Bombay Cotton Market: Opening Rates.

9-30 p.m.—Soiree Dansant by the Bohemian Dance Band. Director: Ken McCarthy.

8-0 p.m.—Cotton Prices: Liverpool Opening Rate, Bombay Markets Closing Rates. Silver, Gold, Seeds, Wheat and other Market Prices. Stock Exchange Prices.

9-0 p.m.—Weather Repoit and News Bulletin.

9-20 p.m.—"Notes of the Week" (A Commentary on This and That).

9-30 p.m.—Basheer Ahmed, Vocal Music. (a) Husnaka phayez dekhiye, "Bhimpalas"; (b) Arshase ta pharash, "Gazal"; (c) Jamalwala tumahi kopaya, "Kavali."

10-5 p.m.—Laxmanrao Chawan, Been Solo.

10-15 p.m.—Abdul Sattar, Vocal Music.

10-50 p.m.—Laxmanrao Chawan, Been Solo.

"THE MAGIC FLUTE"

FOURTH WEEK AT IMPERIAL CINEMA.

The Imperial Film Company's superpicture "The Magic Flute" prepared at a cost of Rs. 50,000, is now running for the fourth week at the Imperial Cinema, Lamington Road.

Miss Sulochana, the well-known Indian film-star is appearing in the leading role of the heroine. Other attractions are the Indian dances of Miss Grace Borroughs, the famous American dancer, and the European ballet-dancer of "Diana Maya" (Mrs. Hilla Madgera), an Austrian lady from Vienna. It is produced under the able direction of Mr. Bhavnani.

The picture drew crowded houses during the first two weeks but many were prevented from seeing it on account of the riots. To meet their wishes, it is continued for the fourth week. There are two shows daily, at 5 p.m. and 7 p.m. and an additional show at 3 p.m. on Sunday.

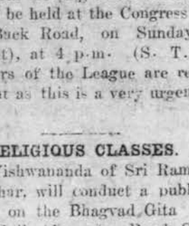
B. N. R EMPLOYEES CELEBRATE STRIKE ANNIVERSARY

PROTEST AGAINST PUBLIC SAFETY BILL AND TRADE DISPUTES BILL

NAGPUR, Feb. 17.

The B. N. R. employees celebrated their strike anniversary when a procession started from the Workshops and terminated near the Orange market when workers of the G. I. P. Railway and the Mills joined them.

At a crowded meeting which was held, resolutions were passed protesting against the Public Safety Bill and the Trade Disputes Bill and demanding workers' representation adequately including Messrs. Joshi and Giri as members of the Commission.—Free Press.



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CLAIM FOR COMPENSATION

PETITION OF PROPRIETOR OF A LOOTED SHOP

An interesting application bearing upon the recent riots was made in the court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Friday by Fidahusein Sheikh Abdul Hakim who claimed compensation for the loss sustained by him on account of riots.

The applicant submitted that he was the proprietor of "F.S.A. Hakim Red Shop" situated at 196, Bhuleshwar Road, Kumbartukda, dealing in boots and shoes. During the recent disturbances he was obliged to close his shop on February 7 and did not open it for the two days following on February 10 he was surprised to hear that his shop was broken open by a mob or rioters and the contents looted. He immediately went to the shop and saw a panel of the door missing, all the stock-in-trade removed, the furniture including the electric installation broken and damaged and all books and vouchers stolen and destroyed. When the shop was closed on 7th February there were boots and shoes to the value of Rs. 29,927-4-0 cash Rs. 410 and other articles to the value of Rs. 732-10-0, apart from furniture etc. The applicant estimated the loss at Rs. 31,532 and prayed that under Section 45 of Bombay Act. IV of 1902 he should be paid compensation for same.

His Worship forwarded the application to the police for necessary enquires and report.

CLAIM FOR RS. 2564 COMPENSATION

BHENDI BAZAR RESIDENT'S LOSS IN RIOT

Another claim for compensation for loss arising out of the recent riots in Bombay was made before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Saturday, by Premchand Harjivan a resident of the Bhendi Bazar locality. He stated in the course of his application that he was living with his brother and mother on the second floor of Kayamali Tayabali's House in Bhendi Bazar. Owing to the recent riots, murder and terrorism in that locality in the early part of this month, they had to take protection in the Mahajanwadi at Kalbadevi Road on the 8th instant. When they left on that date his house was locked, but on the 11th instant he learned that his room had been broken open by rioters, and all valuable articles such as ornaments and cash removed. He immediately lodged a complaint with the Dongri Police, after which he went to his room under police escort when he found things scattered about and the valuables missing. He estimated his loss at Rs. 2,564, and applied for compensation under Ssection 45 of Act 4 of 1920.

His Worship referred the application to the police for enquires and report.

Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai appeared on behalf of the applicant.

RIOTS AND AFTER

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May this unfortunate eruption be the last of its kind not only for Bombay, but also for the whole of India. The country cannot afford this fatricidal strife, and much less our loved city, the home of limitless opportunities to all, irrespective of caste, creed, nationality or religion.

Pan-Islamism or Pan-Hinduism are both impossible propositions, and the sooner they are put out of our brains the better for our common progress. Neither cow-killing nor music before mosques is the end and aim of Mohammadanism or Hinduism respectivly, ahd ccan we not, as men of reason, try to understand better and allow each other to persue his avocation in life peacefully unhampered by such terrible and disgraceful outbursts.

Amidst the harrowing reports of brutality and violence committed on innocent men and women, instances have not been wanting of the sublime type of service, transcending all considerations of community and religion, and the countless admissions of Hindus and Muslims of various localities, gratefully acknowledging each others' services under conditions of extreme danger to life, move us involuntarily to ears, and form a striking testimony to centuries of communal amity and concord in this country.

As a humble citizen of Bombay, proud of her place and name as the second city of the Empire, I wish to make it known that advantage may be taken of this outburst, to work for abiding future peace and shatter the last chance for a recurrance. The pathetic fate that overtook the three Muslim volunteers at the hands of Hindu rioters at Fanaswadi, on their peace mission on behalf of the Citizens' Committee and the heroic stand made by their Hindu comrades standing shoulder to shoulder to protect them, cannot fail to move the hardest of hearts, and without in any way reflecting on Hindu community for the deed, I feel that the Hindu inhabitants of this locality owe a duty o the memory of these heroic souls, which if properly and suitably discharged will touch the hearts of the Muslim community and constitute the most powerful bulwark for future peace and harmony of the city.

I humbly implore Hindus of the locality and there can be no objection to Hindus of other locality joining it, to collect a fund in the name of these volunteers and distribute the amount realised between their chief survivers and dependents. With the kind permission of the Government the citizens can arrange to lay at the place of this unfortunate tragedy, a marble slab in their memory, appreciating in suitable text, their heroic services and deploring their sad end. The occasion may be fittingly celebrated all communities willingly participating therein.

If I may go a little further, I would suggest Mohammadans commemorating the memory of the Hindu dead, and the Hindus of the Mohammadan, victims of mad and benstly fury, and members of all communities joining to express their sincere gratitude to the Government of His Excellncy Sir Frederick Sykes for the very speedy and effective manner, in which popular demands were responded to and, peace has been restored.

Considering the intensity of the disorders and the fact that a couple of days after the outburst, the position indicated dreadfhl possibilities of indefinite prolongation, it must be said to the credit of the Government of Bombay, that the situation has been handled with admirable calmness, especially when the employment of limitless force for dealing with such difficult and complicated situation had the fullest excuse. It must be frankly admitted by every citizen of Bombay, and it will go down in the history of this presidency, as one of the remarkable instances of provincial Governments in handling civil disorders, that when conditions were staggering and stupendous, peace has been restored, without people even noticing any definite sign of armed interrention, and that the loss of life and destruction of property attributable to such intervention have been extremely insignificant considering the extent and intensity of the disorders that faced the Government.

To recognise this is the surest way to make the restoration of peace permanent, and I trust that the citizens of Bombay will not fail in this, their obvious duty.—Yours etc.,

Bombay, Feb. 13.

R. D. SWAMI.

EXTENSION OF KURLA BRANCH

RUNNING OF SINGLE UNITS ON ELECTRIC TRAINS

The following subjects among others were discussed at the 54th meeting of the G. I. P. Railway Local Advisory Committee Bombay, held on the 7th February 1929:—

Re-extension of the Kurla Branch Line from Mandala to Trombay, the Chairman advised the Committee that a preliminary report on the traffic prospects of the extension gave a good estimated return, but the branch line taken as a whole would not give an adequate return, unless Trombay developed abnormally as a residential area. The matter would however be pursued further.

After some discussion it was decided that the fee for reserving a compartment should be abolished.

Running of single units on electric trains:—This was a complaint which alleged that there was an insufficient number of coaches on the electric trains. The Chairman said that the number of passengers travelling by the suburban service had been very carerfully checked and the Railway was satisfied that it was running an adequate service. The matter would be watched carefully and if it was found necessary to increase the accommodation on number of trains the Railway would do it.

Special coaches for vendors of milk and vegetables:—This subject was postponed for further enquiry but the Chairman said that he would like to say that any such provision on suburban trains could only be made at the expense of the seating capacity for ordinary passengers.—A. P.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING IN MATHERAN UNFEASIBLE

IMPROVED STEAM TRAMWAY SERVICE

Almost all the bungalows to be let were occupied during the hot season and the hill was fairly crowded during May, says the Annual Report of the Matheran Hill Station for the year 1927-28. Out of the 185 bungalows on the Hill 97 were occupied during the cold season and 158 in the hot season. Only 17 remained vacant throughout the year. There twas no demand for new plots during the year and no new bunglows were built.

The sanitary condition of the Hill was on the whole, good. There was no epidemic.

The Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital, Matheran continued to do useful work. The number of patients treated was 39 in-door and 2,598 out-door against 74 in-door and 2,691 out-door in the previous year. There is a Nursing Association attached to the hospital, affiliated to the Bombay Presidency Nursing Association, which maintains a qualified nurse and a midwife for nursing and attendance on out-patients of the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital and for attendance at private residences.

The Charlotte Lake still forms the main source of water supply on the Hill. The Pipe Water Scheme was completed and was opened in October 1927. So far 145 properties have taken pipe connections and there are now very few properties without it.

The working of the Matheran Steam Tramway under the new management has shown great improvement and the runnings have been fairly punctual. The carriages have been improved and week-end tickets have been introduced at cheap rates.

The chief needs of the Station are stated to be a telephone connection with Bombay and electric lighting. An attempt to instal a telephone connection failed for want of support from property-holders. As regards electric lighting it is difficult to launch a scheme as it is believed that it will not be a paying proposition, owing to the fact that few bungalows are occupied during the whole year.

The income of the Matheran Municipality for the year amounted to Rs. 63,863 while the expenditure was Rs. 52,342.

Under the Clock

(BY TWINPLEX.)

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1929.

Do our Ministers of Dyarchy require stimulants? Let me be clear. I do not ask whether they require spirituous stimulants. I only wish to know whether they require to be goaded on to do some tangible work. My inquiry is prompted by some observations of the special correspondent at Calcutta of the "Daily Chronicle."

* * * *

Under the caption "Prospects of Trouble," he remarks in his "Calcutta News Letter."

"The only satisfactory thought is that the time which was wasted might otherwise have been spent not fruitlessly but deleteriously. A University Bill promised trouble, a private bill of a Swarajist member, prominent among educationists. Stimulated by it, not anxious to see any other get the credit of reforming the University the Education Minister bestirred himself and presented not to the Council but to individual members of the Council, all of them, a rough outline of the legislation, that Government thinks necessary."

* * * *

Are you not glad that under the goad of this Swarajist stimulant this Minister bestirred himself? Alas, but it all came to nothing. That rough outline was liked by nobody.

* * * *

The aspirants for the equivalents of Rai-Bahadurships and Khan-Bahadurships and all manner of other titles are to have a gloomy prospect in Canada. Their efforts to secure abrogation of a former decision of the Canadian Parliament against the acceptance of titles by Canadian citizens have failed. The present Parliament too has set its face against title-hunting.

* * * *

How different from India. Our Jo-Hukmies make a regular business in life to hunt for prefixes and suffixes to their names. And that reminds me of a story.

* * * *

A certain gentleman, sure of prospective honour at the hands of the bureaucracy, got up a great tamasha to honour the Chief Custodian of Law and Order of the District.

* * * *

He began his oration in honour of the official and his mem-sab as follows:—

"We fall prostrate at your two Honours' feet for adorning occasion. Your Honour is like red red pumpkin. She-honour like pale moon."

* * * *

This well-intentioned but mal-adroit compliment to the glowing health of the official and the beauty of his life-partner was borne by the couple with the proverbial fortitude of Britons "serving the cause of India."

* * * *

Matron:—"John, Here is a query in the paper: "Should a girl cling to her youth?"

Paterfamilias:—"If she doesn't, some other woman is sure to get him."

SEQUEL TO RECENT BOMBAY RIOTS

TWO MORE DEATHS IN HOSPITAL

The City Coroner held an inquest on the bodies of Dhandya Punya and Ibraaim Ahmed, who died as a reult of wounds sustained in the recent riots.

Dhandya Punya who had come to Bombay recently in search of employment, went out of his house on the 8th instant. In the evening he was stabbed by a crowd of rioters, and was subsequently removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died.

The Coroner's jjury returned a verdict of death caused by wounds inflicted by the rioters.

STRUCK BY A BULLET.

Ibrahim Ahmed was removed to the Hospital, on the 6th instant, suffering from gun shot wounds.

His brother, in his evidence deposed that serious rioting took place at Mohalla, Dongri and the deceased was standing at his shop, when a bullet struck him.

The jury recorded a verdict of death caused by a gun shot wound, when the police opened fire on a violent mob of rioters at Memon Mohalla.

The jury, in this connection observed: "We hold that the police were abundantly justified in opening fire."

CABLES IN BRIEF

Lisbon.—An engineer named Veiga Lima has been arrested on a charge of distributing subversive propaganda among the provincial garrisons for persuading officers to join in a plot against Government. Large quantities of bombs have been seized.—Reuter.

LONDON, Feb. 17.

Deaths have occurred of Lord Clanearty and Lord Barnby.—Reuter.

London.—At Thurston Hall, in Amateur Billiards Championship Final, H. Coles of Cardiff beat S. Lee of London, scores being 3,000 and 2215 respectively.—Reuter.

Patna.—Presiding over a public meeting, H. E. the Governor or Bihar and Orissa made an eloquent appeal for help to the Mission for the Relief of Lepers who were responsible for four asylums in the Province with over one thousand leper inmates.—A. P.

Lucknow.—The All-India Shia Orphanage of Lucknow has received a donation of five thousand rupees from the Maharajah of Mahmoodabad.—A. P.

PERSIAN REBEL OF BANPUR SURRENDERS

NEW DELHI, Feb. 17.

Information has been received that Dost Muhammad, the Persian rebel of Banpur, has surrendered himself to the Persian Government unconditionally at Dizdap.—A. P.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1929.

DEMAND FOR RE-INQUIRY.

The proceedings of the Legislative Assembly on Friday with regard to the circumstances attending Lala Lajpat Rai's death were most remarkable in that they unmistakably showed the rising indignation of the country against the ways of the Government and the demoralisation that was coming over the latter. The proceedings began with Mr. Dwarka Prasad Misra moving a most outspoken resolution "resenting the insulting reply of Earl Winterton in the House of Commons regarding Lala Lajpat Rai's death and affirming the belief that the death of Lala Lajpat Rai was accelerated by the injury he received at the hands of the police and opining that the Boyd Enquiry was unreal and instituted to whitewash the crimes committed by the police." Mr. Misra would not care to have an inquiry, he said, as "we have lost entirely our faith in this Government." We could understand Government's opposition to this resolution on the ground that it took a little too much for granted. But when Munshi Ishwar Saran moved his substitute resolution asking for an independent inquiry by a Committee of official and non-official members of the Assembly, Government's opposition even to such a proposition was most unedifying and suspicious.

Men like Pandit Malaviya, an eye-witness to the assault on Lalaji, and Lala Hansraj, a victim as well as a witness to the assault, stated facts which amply corroborated what Mr. Jayakar called Lalaji's dying declaration that he had been wantonly and deliberately attacked and which gave the lie direct to Mr. Boyd's "ex parte" findings. Yet, Mr. Crerar distrusted his colleague's eye-evidence, would treat Mr. Boyd's verdict as the last word on the tragedy and shirk all further inquiry. We fear to think what he, his Government and the Europeans in the country would have done if Lalaji, instead of being the victim, had thrashed a European Officer, if that Officer had died shortly after, and if the local Congress Committee or for the matter even a petty magistrate had let off Lalaji as having used only enough force for self-defence. Mr. Crerar is sadly lacking in imagination and even in commonsense when he says that no "prima facie" case is made out for another inquiry. Mr. Boyd's inquiry was patently a one man's show, and an official's at that. He began by assuming that needless "fuss" was made of a little incident. His verdict was based mainly on the evidence of the police officials, practically the accused in the matter. Assuming only for argument's sake that the people were wrong in boycotting the official inquiry, could a Government with any genuine desire to find out the truth and mete out justice, stop at a one-sided, official and partial inquiry? The adoption by the House of the resolution of Munshi Ishwar Saran by a majority of 57 votes to 45, only one Indian elected member voting with Government, shows that, however anxious Government may be to hush up the matter, the country demands a fresh, independent and impartial inquiry. As Mr. Jayakar said, it is in the interest of Government's own reputation that they should accept the Committee of inquiry "unles Government have lost all sense of propriety and decency." We also agree with Pandit Motilal Nehru that "if in the face of the demand the Government did not hold an inquiry, the result would be that the notion that Lala Lajpat Rai met with his death at the hands of the police would deepen into a firm conviction."

PERTINENT ADVICE

Bombay rose to the occasion on Saturday and gave expression, at the crowded gathering of her citizens at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, to her deep appreciation of the great and valuable services of India's first Ambassador to South Africa, Mr. Srinivasa Sastri, in welcoming him home. For the "uplift" portion of the Indian agreement this veteran statesman did all he personally could, notably in the direction of Indian education, social service work and the acute housing question. From the point of raising India's status in the eyes of South Africa he could, by his unique personality and cultural accomplishments, do far more. In his cautious reply to the tribute paid to him at Saturday's reception to him, Mr. Sastri gave his countrymen the very pertinent advice of always keeping before them the urgency of helping to solve the Indian problem. He also suggested that distinguished men and women from this country should visit South Africa on a cultural mission. Nothing will help so much to break down the barriers of racial prejudice in South Africa and dispel the ignorance about India's civilization as these missions of elucidation and interpretation. But India's status will be raised in the eyes of independent portions of the British Empire and in other countries only if she wins freedom herself. This is a point which needs never to be forgotten.

ROCKS AHEAD.

There are rocks ahead for the Hertzogites if they pursue their foolish policy of antagonising the native population of South Africa by insisting upon legislation which will make the Native even a greater economic serf and electorally a non-existent person. But the reactionary and provocative speech General Hertzog made before the joint session of the two Houses of the Union Legislature on Friday indicates that he does not care if he has to steer the ship of Uitlander policy through such rocks. He warned the joint meeting that he was determined "to deal with the Native vote". He observed, "That is fundamental and I am not going to the Natives to ask for any concession or for any views on that point." This is as much a crushing reply to Native hopes that their representations and remonstrances will have some effect upon the Hertzogites as an indication to General Smuts that the Native policy, which in General Hertzog's opinion should be the policy of depriving the Natives of the franchise in the one portion of the Union where they enjoy it, that is, the Cape Province, and putting upon them various economic disabilities, shall be the dominant issue in the ensuing Parliamentary elections. It is significant that the Senate is not prepared to endorse the retrograde policy and General Hertzog will have the greatest difficulty in obtaining the two-thirds majority statutorily necessary for securing legislative assent to his bills. But he evidently hopes the new elections will return a very large number of anti-Native politicians to the legislature.

STUDENTS AND POLITICS

Dr. W. S. Urquhart, the Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University, rightly dwelt upon the question of students and politics, for it is now an important question of much more than academic interest. He is reported to have said that "the preparation for life includes consideration of political problems and that such consideration has to be permitted" but that such preparation "does not mean participation in the sense of premature assumption of responsibilities of post-preparatory period." If the learned Vice-Chancellor means that students should not assume the responsibilities of political leadership, he is obviously right. But if he means that students should not even as volunteers render a political service to their country except through academic study, he is hopelessly wrong. Active social service is often recommended to students in addition to the study of social problems. This is right because students learn more from doing than by reading books. And the nature of the service is determined by the students' capacity and opportunities. Let it be likewise with regard to active political service. The nature of the service should be determined by the students' capacity and opportunity, but to taboo the service altogether is a crime against the country. Let it never be forgotten that India is in an abnormal condition and is fast approaching a national crisis. If on the eve of the crisis, students are to be called upon to be buried in books, they may as well be asked to turn ascetics and be shut up in monasteries. When a house is on fire, the greatest service is to put a bucket of water on it and not to study the properties of fire. A little boy who can persuade half a dozen of his fellows to shun foreign cloth as poison does greater service than an Honours graduate who declaims Milton's Areopagitica.

ONE STEP FORWARD

Dr. Moonje's resolution in the Assembly in regard to military training recommended to the Governor-General in Council "that steps be taken as early as possible to provide for compulsory physical training, military drill and rifle practice for Indian boys attending schools and colleges between the ages of 16 and 20 years." We think that this resolution, if it had been pressed as it was would have been accepted by the House, though by a small majority. But Col. Crawford, a member of the Skeen Committee, moved, on behalf of the European group which could be trusted to know Government's mind, the following amendment; "That with a view to remove the defects in character training of Indian youths as emphasised by the Skeen Committee, steps be taken as early as possible to provide compulsory physical training, games and drill for Indian boys attending schools and colleges between the ages of twelve and twenty and provide and encourage the use of miniature rifle ranges." Though there is no stress here on "military drill" for which Dr. Moonje pleaded he accepted the amendment, evidently in the hope of getting a wider support for it. Since Government too have accepted the "principle" of the amended resolution, it may be said that at least one step forward has been taken in the direction of providing military training to the youth of the country.

HOOVER'S GOOD-WILL MISSION

DOLLAR DIPLOMACY IN LATIN AMERICA

(BY JAGADISAN M. KUMARAPPA, M.A., PH.D. (Formerly known as John J. Cornelius).

President-elect Hoover has just completed a six-weeks' goodwill tour covering over 12,000 miles of the Central and South American countries. His trip was not political; there were no politicians in his party and he made no political speeches in any of the capitals where he was a national guest. There is, however, an aspect of his tour which deserves attention. He was expected to return from the South American countries with a vast store of information regarding the economic conditions of the various Latin American republics. This is in keeping with the policy of the United States, since she is not a political nation but a commercial one. It is no wonder, therefore, that the Department of Commerce supplied Mr. Hoover with a mass of information regarding the Southern Republics. But that does not mean that Mr. Hoover himself was ignorant of the commercial relations between the two Americans. In fact, as Secretary of Commerce, he had official information of the vast resources of the countries to the south of the United States. Being fully aware of the great overseas trade based on the products of Latin America, he had more than once emphasized, as Secretary of Commerce, the tremendous value of South American market to the United States.

EXPANSION OF U. S. INVESTMENTS.

It is natural, therefore, that this 'good-will' tour of Mr. Hoover to South America should direct attention to the marked growth of the United States' trade and investments in those countries. Within the past fifteen years American investments in the southern republics have increased twelvefold, amounting at the beginning of last year to Rs. 6,645,000,000 as against Rs. 549,000,000 in 1912. During the same period their commerce with South America advanced from Rs. 921,000,000 to Rs. 2,877,600,000, a gain of almost 200 per cent. Their exports increased from Rs. 363,000,000 to Rs. 1,314,900,000, an advance of more than 262 per cent. while their imports rose from Rs. 621,000,000 to Rs. 1,562,700,000, an increase of more than 151 per cent. During the last quarter of a century the trade of the United States with South America has had a steady increase and today it constitutes about one-fifth, perhaps a little more, of the total world trade of the United States.

This enormious inter-American trade, however, does not tell the whole story of the economic dependency of the two Americas. Since the World War there has been a tremendous expansion of American investments in foreign countries. At present these investments amount to Rs. 45,000,000,000 exclusive of the United States Government's huge advances to other Governments. American investments in South American countries are as follows:—

Country	Year 1928. Rs.
Argentina	1,452,000,000
Bolivia	330,000,000
Brazil	1,341,000,000
Chile	1,560,000,000
Columbia	633,000,000
Ecuador	99,000,000
Guianas	27,000,000
Paraguay	45,000,000
Peru	450,000,000
Uruguay	201,000,000
Venezuela	516,000,000

Of all the leading competitors for Latin American trade, the United States alone has gained tremendously. France, Germany and Great Britain have long been left behind. The grand total for the United States financial holdings south of the Rio Grande, including the Carribbean Republics, is now approximately Rs. 14,700,000,000. Including Porto Rico Jamaica and other dependencies the total is above Rs. 15,000,000,000. For every Rs. 12 the United States invests in Europe, she now invests Rs. 15 in Latin America and the islands of the Caribbean. These figures, I hope, will enable one to understand the most vital relationship that exists between the two Americas.

SELFISH EXPLOITATION.

There are many factors which have helped the United States to gain such an enviable hold on South America. One among the chief factors is the completion of the Panama Canal in 1914. It meant the opening up of the gateway to the once isolated areas of the Pacific Coast of Latin America. The Great War exposed the importance of the resources of the West Coast of Latin America, with its copper, tin, nitrates and food stuffs. On the West Coast the United States enjoys several advantages over her European rivals. They have, for instance, better transportation facilities. The distances between the principal export centres, such as New Orleans, New York, San Francisco and Los Angeles, and the ports on the West Coast of South America are much less than the distances between European ports and the West Coast of Latin America. Valpariso the gateway to Chile, for example is only 5,335 miles from New York, where as it is 8,900 miles from Hamburg and 8,299 miles from Liverpool.

Such close relationship between the two Americas does promise great benefits for both the countries. Just as European investments in the United States helped the latter to develop her own natural resources, so also the investment of this enormous wealth by the United States may be of great blessing in developing the limitless natural resources of Latin American. But the unfortunate thing is that most capitalists who invest money in less developed countries do so not with the good motive of developing those regions for the benefit of their inhabitants but with the intention of bringing into being economic colonies for the purpose of selfish exploitation. Take for instance, the development of the iron and manganese resources of Cuba by the Bethlehem Steel Corporation of the United States; it is a well-known fact that the investment meant great profits to Mr. Schwab but pitiful returns to Cuba. Instead of developing the Latin American countries, the American loan policy in many cases merely exploits them for the benefit of some bankers and businessmen and frequently retards the progress of weaker nations toward self-government.

EFFECT ON FOREIGN POLICY.

What is even worse is the way the State Department becomes involved in these huge investments. Hardly a banker brings out a foreign loan without first notifying the State Department. And to-day foreign loans have become so vast and important that there is no other single factor which is so influential in affecting the foreign policy of the State Department of the United States as foreign loans. Such influence tends to make the banking policy and national policy run more or less in parallel channels. Bankers are instrumental not infrequently in moulding the foreign policy of the United States, and in compelling the Government to send American army, navy and marines to various countries where American citizens have made large investments. Let us survey the situation in Latin America where the foreign relations of the United States are most intimate.

A POLICE DOG.

It has already been pointed out that America invests more money in Latin America than in any other part of the world. Now notice how the State Department is made a "Police dog" for these investors and how financial penetration means control of the internal affairs of the debtor countries. Eleven out of the twenty Latin American republics have their financial policies now directed by North Americans officially appointed by the United States. Six of these,—Haiti, San Domingo, Panama, Nicaragua and Honduras have financial agents who are backed by American military forces on the ground; the remaining five of the eleven,—Salvador, Columbia, Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia—are republics where North American financial advisers direct the fiscal policy of the government without military forces backing them at present. The battle cruisers which continually patrol the Carribean are, however, always at hand. Then Guatemala, Costa Rica and Mexico are dominated by North American capitalists, though their fiscal programmes are not directed by officially appointed Americans.

If we turn to Mexico there again you find the strangle hold of the American financiers. One third of the wealth of Mexico is owned by North Americans; 73 per cent. of the oil lands are owned by the citizens of the United States. Something like 54,854,557 acres of land are thus owned by aliens. In order to project vest-

(Continued on page 10.)

Notes of the Day.

Still Achieving, Still Pursuing.

The intentions of the British Government in regard to the thorny problem of disarmament are now clear. An opportunity may still arise for the British Government to declare, as it did arise several times before during the last few months, that, misunderstood as these intentions have been, it is necessary to make them clearer still. This will probably be after the next debating tournament at Geneva is held. It is likely that the date for this event will be fixed soon because the British ambassador at Washington has announced that Downing Street is now prepared "to commence conversations with naval powers with a view to further limitation of naval armaments." Britain thus follows the policy of "still achieving, still pursuing" the noble ideal of disarmament, but the achievement lies in laying down new cruisers and the pursuit is directed towards assembling new conferences at Geneva to talk, only to talk about disarmament.

Et Tu Brute!

"If we are unable to give security and to maintain law what claim have we to be in India?" asks Sir Michael O'Dwyer in his comments on the Bombay riots as cabled by the Free Press of India and for once Indian public opinion will agree with him. Sir Michael imagines that the delay in calling out troops until at the last stage of the trouble was due to the fact that the authorities were afraid of the onslaught of the Press and the legislators and were more concerned with the immunity from criticism of the Press and the Legislature than with the fate of the masses who suffered in the disturbances. Whatever the explanation Sir Michael is evidently grossly misinformed as regards the "onslaughts" of the Press and the public. For the Press and the public were unanimous in urging the Government to take strong and immediate steps to check lawlessness. The manner in which peace was restored in Bombay has shown to the world that the lead was given to Government by public opinion and if there is one thing that has emerged more clearly than anything else from the recent happenings in Bombay, it is the exposure of the hollowness of the plea for maintaining Law and Order as a Reserved subject.

Away With Titles.

The Canadian House of Commons has summarily and by a decisive majority turned down a proposal to revoke its resolution of 1919 against the bestowal of titles on Canadians by the King. The Dominions have less reason to object to such honours than India has, yet the public feeling against titles has been very strong during the last several years not only in Canada but also in South Africa. Such attitude on the part of these countries has not been regarded as a token of disloyalty to the King and it follows that similar attitude on the part of Indians should not be so regarded. India has more reason than Canada to be distrustful of titles. For apart from other special grounds, Indians have not the privilege of having their own Government to advise the King in bestowing honours. We do not see why the Legislative Assembly should not learn a good lesson from the Canadian House of Commons. As for the Congress it has laid upon itself a self-denying ordinance till the end of the year.

Hartal in Madras.

The second visitation of the Simon Commission to Madras comes off to-day and the boycott demonstrations promise to be even more impressive this time than they were before. Almost daily at various places in the city meetings are being held to call upon the people to make the boycott complete. A number of leaders of various parties, Hindu and Muslim, Brahmin and non-Brahmin, have issued a manifesto appealing to the public to observe a complete and peaceful hartal on the occasion. The authorities do not seem to have any doubt about the response to the appeal. They have arrested several persons for distributing notices about the hartal and have reinforced the police force with special constables requisitioned from Malabar. It is also said that the police are constantly patrolling the city with lathis in their hands. Let us hope that the history of Lahore and Lucknow will not repeat itself. But the elaborate preparations made by both the people and the police are a remarkable tribute to the intensity of public feeling against the Commission.

Mr. D. G. Upson.

Indian journalism has suffered a heavy loss by the death of Mr. D. G. Upson. Mr. Upson had a very much chequered career as a journalist. His forte was humour and he shone most as a controversialist. He did most valuable work as Assistant Editor of the "Chronicle" and subsequently as Editor of the Allahabad "Independent" before he was caught in the meshes of communalism and gave up to community what was meant for the country. The "Muslim Outlook" under his editorship did some service to the Muslim community, but this service was largely discounted by the disservice it did by its unbalanced and unreasoning hostility to the Hindu community as a whole. Apart from this, as a writer he was surpassed by few journalists in the country.

OFFICIAL NERVOUSNESS IN MADRAS.

Congress Leaders Arrested.

SPECIAL POLICE PARADE CITY

Presidency College Principal's Edict

STUDENTS WARNED TO KEEP AWAY FROM ANTI-GOVT. DEMONSTRATIONS

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MADRAS, Feb. 17.

On the eve of the Simon Commission's arrival at Madras to-morrow from Rangoon, considerable excitement has been caused by the action of the Madras Police in arresting at 4 p.m. to-day Konda Venkatappaya, Dr. Pattain Sitaramayya, Mr. K. V. R. Swami, Naidu, leader of the Congress Party in Madras Council, Mr. G. V. Ponniah Sastri and Mr. Venkatarao under seeteion 151 I.P.C. They were taken to the Commissioner's Office.

Mr. Konda Venkatappaya gave the following message to the Free Press of India: "Make the Simon boycott a success to-morrow. These arbitrary proceedings shall be properly answered."—Free Press.

The Andhra and Tamil Naidu Congressmen are busy this morning going to the various parts of the City with the boycott posters. The Malabar Special Police are parading the City throughout the day. The Government House premises are being guarded by armed Police.

PROMINENT CONGRESSMEN ARRESTED.

A report received at 6-30 p.m. to-day says that Mr. D. Kulandai, a prominent Congressman has been arrested by the Police.

Messrs. Konda Venkatappaya and K. V. R. Swami who were arrested this evening were released unconditionally at 6 p.m.

HARBOUR NO PLACE FOR PRESENTING ADDRESS.

It is reported says the "Swarajya" that in regard to the presentation of the Corporation address to the Simon Commission at the Harbour, it is understood, that the Englishmen of Madras do not like it, and the Habour authorities have even gone to the length of informing the Corporation President that hey welcome address should be presented in the City Hall itself and not on the Habour premises.

MADRAS, Feb 16.

At largely attended public meeting held at Gokhale Hall Mr. Nageshwara Rao Editor of "Andhra Patrika" presiding speeches were made by Messrs. S. Srinivas Iyengar, T. Prakasam, S. Satyamurti, Ramdas Pantulu and others appealing to the people of Madras to make Monday's boycott demonstrations a success. Mr. Srinivas Iyengar specially drew the attention of labourers to the mandate of the Trade Union Congress and emphasised that the boycott was a purely political demonstration to show their fitness for and determination to win complete independence. He asked the citizens to join the boycott demonstrations in thousands with black flags at Napier Park on Monday morning.—

WARNING TO STUDENTS.

The following notice has been put up by the Principal of the Presidency College: All classes will be engaged on Monday as usual including those whose lectures have finished. No leave will be granted except on grounds of unavoidable causes and students are warned not to take any part in any anti-Government demonstration in connection with the Simon Commission.—A. P.

WIDE POWERS F R POLICE

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SIGNIFICANCE OF SEC. 151 CR. P. C.

MADRAS, Feb. 17.

The arrest of the Andhra Medras was made under Section 151, Cr. P C which reads: "A police officer knowing of a design to commit any cognisable offence, may arrest without an order from a Magistrate and without warrant the person so designing if it appears to such an officer that the Commission of the offence cannot be otherwise prevented."—A. P.

RIVAL GROUPS OF BOYS STRUGGLE TO FIX THEIR POSTERS

MADRAS, Feb. 16

While boycott posters were being affixed near China Bazar Road it is alleged that a group of boys carrying posters welcoming the Commission followed and affixed their posters over the boycott posters. In some places the boycott posters were torn off. Nothing untoward is however reported.

ARRESTED FOR FIXING POSTERS.

The police arrested a man named Batcha Saheb ate Mount Road while he was affixing boycott posters on the walls of the Kardyl Building. It is alleged that the arrest was made for having disfigured the walls of a private building. The man was released on bail and will be produced before an Hon. Magistrate.—A. P.

PROCESSION NOT TO BE INTERFERED WITH

MADRAS, Feb. 16.

It is stated that there was a meeting of the Executive Council at which arrangements in connection with the Simon Commission's visit were discussed It is reported that after discussion it was decided that there should be no interference with boycott demonstrations and processions so long as they were orderly and peaceful.—A. P.

LAW COLLEGE STUDENTS DECIDE TO JOIN BOYCOTT

MADRAS, Feb. 16.

The students of the Law College at a meeting decided to absent themselves from College on Monday and to request the principal to permit such absence.—A. P.

ARRESTED LEADERS LET OFF

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MADRAS, Feb. 17.

The four Andhra leaders arrested to-day were produced before the Police Commissioner, who informed them that the Police had been told that they had come to Madras with the intention to create a breach of the peace. They denied having any such intention and were let off.

TO-DAY'S PROCESSION.

According to present arrangements, the Simon Commission boycott procession will start at seven in the morning from Napier Park, Chintadripet, and will proceed to the Beach, opposite Cupid's Bow. It is gathered that the Police have received definite instructions to stop the boycott procession if it attempts to trespass on the route marked out for the Commission.

CORPORATION ADDRESS.

The President of the Madras Corporations has sent a circular to the Councillors of the Corporation informing them that the Corporation's address of welcome to the Commission will be presented at the harbour at about 8 a.m. on Monday. It is stated that the Councillors who voted against the resolution have merely received the circular while the remaining councillors have also reseived tickets of admission to the harbour. Consequently, members of the Corporation belonging to the Congress Party cannot be present when the address is read.—A. P.

COMPLETION OF HINDU ENCYCLOPAEDIA

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A COMPREHENSIVE WORKS

BENARES, Feb. 16.

Distinguished persons from various parts of Northern India attended a ceremony held here in connection with the completion of work called "Hindi Shabdasagar" a dictionary the compilation of which was taken in hand in the year 1908. The work contains the meaning of and detailed annotations on about 800,000 words. Mahamapadhya Ganrishankar Hirachand Ojha who presided said that the "Shabdasagar was a kind of encyclopaedia of Hindi words and there was no work of the kind in any other Indian language.—A. P.

RELIEF TO AGRICULTURISTS

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AHMEDABAD DIST LOCAL BOARDS RESOLUTION

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 16

At a meeting of the Ahmedabad District Local Board to-day a resolution was passed urging Government to give necessary relief to the agriculturists in the district in view of the damage done by severe cold.—A. P.

BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN CLOTH

—:o:—

DECISIONS OF CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE

LEADERS CONFER WITH MAHATMAJI

NEW DELHI, Feb. 17

A meeting of the Congress Working Committee was held this afternoon a few hours after Gandhiji's arrival. Besides Gandhiji and Pandit Motilal Nehru, there wert five other members present, namely, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Dr. Ansari, Pandit Malaviya, Sirdar Sardul Singh and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Eight members were absent, namely Messrs. Srinivasa Aiyengar, Rajendra Prasad, Sen Gupta, Subash Chandra Bose, Shivaprasad Gupta, Jamanlal Bajaj, Sanibamurthi (under arrest) and Mhs. Sarojini Naidu (on an American tour). The meeting discussed for four hours Gandhiji's programme for the boycott of foreign cloth, along with the suggestions of Pandit Malariya, as embodied in a separate scheme. The official account of the proceedings will not be available till tomorrow. It is understood that a Sub-Committee has been appointed to incorporate in Gandhiji's scheme the suggestions thrown out at to-day's meeting. Otherwise, the Committee is reported to have approved of Gandhiji's scheme in its entirety.

BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN CLOTH.

Under this scheme it is proposed to make vigorous efforts during the year for the boycott of foreign cloth by promoting the spread of Khadi and for this purpose a Committee is in process of formation which will be in-chare of the work of carrying out the details of the programme in all the Provinces. The Congress organisations will depute volunteers to go from door to door in every town and village where a Congress Committee has been organised. The Volunteers will collect all the foreign cloth in the possession of householders and receive orders for and deliver the Khadi required by them.

VOLUNTEER PREACHERS FOR KHADI.

The services of volunteer preachers are to be utilised to popularise the use of Khadi and to advocate the complete boycott of foreign cloth. Dealers in freign cloth are to be visited individually in order to enlist their help in carrying out the programme. Piketing of shops dealing in foreign cloth may be undertaken wherever possible and wherever there is reasonable ground to believe that there is no danger of violence. The Committee which will be in charge of the boycott work will be provided with funds initially and will be empowered to collect more. The Congress members in the Assembly and the various Councils are being asked to work for the imposition of a higher import duty on foreign cloth.

Several items on the agenda of the Congress Working Committee have been referred to Sub-Committess. Other principal items will be discussed on Tuesday. Gandhiji is leaving on Tuesday night.

Importance is attached in political circles to the informal conversations which Mr. Jinnah had with Pandit Motilal Nehru and Mahatma Gandhi at the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel's residence this evening. It is understood that the discussions were mainly on communal questions.

The lobby correspondent of the Associated Press reports that the Congress Party has dropped the idea of moving an adjournment motion in the Assembly to censure the Government for not allotting a day for discussing the motion urging the dissolution of the Assembly this year.—A. P.

MAHATMAJI ARRIVES AT DELHI

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NEW DELHI, Feb. 17.

Mahatma Gandhi arrived here from Sind this morning. He was met at the station by Pandit Motilal Nehru, Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. He drove with Pundit Motilal Nehru to the residence of the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel with whom he will stay. A meeting of the Working Committee of the Congress will be held at two this afternoon.—A. P.

NAGPUR LABOUR UNIONS' DEMANDS

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MINIMUM WAGE OF RS. 30 AND EIGHT HOURS DAY

ULTIMATUM TO GOVT. AND MILL AUTHORITIES

NAGPUR, Feb. 16.

The Labour Unions of the Empress Mills and the Model Mills, Nagpur, have formulated certain demands claiming Rs. 30 as minimum wages and eight hours day and have firwarded them in a letter to the Government and the mill authorities giving fifteen days time for consideration. Further developmeents art awaited.—A. P.

MR. V. J. PATEL'S "AT HOME" TO GANDHIJI

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VICEROY AND LEADING PRINCES TO ATTEND

DELHI, Feb. 16.

The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel will give an "At Home" during the Gandhiji's stay at Delhi. The party is expected to be attended by some leading Princes and the Viceroy.—A. P.

O'DWYER ATTACKS BOMBAY GOVT.

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"WHAT CLAIM HAVE WE TO BE IN INDIA?"

LONDON, Feb. 16.

"What claim have the British to be in India", is the challenging question which Sir Michael O'Dwyer asks in the columns of the "Lindon Times." Sir Michael refers to the disturbances in Bombay and to the slowness of authority to call out troops until at the last stage of trouble. Sir Michael demands an explanation as there was a delay in calling troops out in Bombay, when the trouble was brewing for weeks and months. He feels that the explanation is that the authorities were afraid of the onslaught of the Press and the legislators and were more concerned with the immunity from criticism of the Press and the legislature than with the fate of masses who suffered in the disturbances.

Concluding Sir Michael O'Dwyer asks, "If we are unable to give security and to maintain law, what claim have we to be in India."—Free Press.

INDIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER ON TOUR

LECTURES ON INDIA'S INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

LONDON, Feb. 16

The Indian Trade Commissioner, Mr. Lindsay, has completed the tour of Paris, Hamburg, Leipzig, Bremen and Berlin. He delivered lectures at each place on India's industrial and commercial development before large and interested audiences.—Reuter.

EXCITEMENT IN LONDON RUBBER MARKET

LONDON, Feb. 16.

Following yesterday's sharp advance in consequence of a number of recent bullish factors the rubber market, to-day, opened excited, good buying being general, and with sellers reserved. The prices again quickly shot up about three farthings. Later the market became irregular and closed steadier.—Reuter's Special.

DARING BURGLARY IN DELHI

—:o:—

Jewellery Boxes Stolen from Cooch Behar Maharani's Room

NEW DELHI, Feb. 16.

A daring burglary occurred last night in the house of Sir Edwin Lutyens in New Delhi when jewellery belonging to the Maharani of Cooch Behar worth about two lakhs of rupees is reported to have been stolen. The Maharani arrived here only last night from Calcutta. The thieves broke into the room when the Maharani was sleeping and removed boxes containing jewellery. When a thief was trying to find whether the Maharani had any jewel on her person she woke up and gave an alarm but the culprits ran away before any help could arrive. Police are investigating but so far no arrest has been made.—A. P.

POSITION OF INDIANS IN S. AFRICA

Mr. Sastri Explains Fundamental Issues

VIRULENT EFFECTS OF COLOUR BAR

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A situation which if developed might result in incalculable loss to Indians in South Africa and might even assume the shape of a great national calamity was vividly described and remedies suggested by the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri addressing a gathering of students in the Empire Theatre, Bombay, on Sunday morning. Dr. Annie Besant presided.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, the Bombay Youth League, the Catholic Students' Union, the Muslim Students' Union the Youth Lodge Theosophical Society, the Youngmen's Hindu Association, the Youngmen's Patsi Association and the Young Theists' Union.

Dr. Besant who presided considered it a great honour and privilege to preside on the occasion and said that the audience had some general ideas as to what Mr. Sastri had done in South Africa, but they, she hoped would like to have something in detail. It was peculiarly fortunate that persons of the type of Mr. Sastri had gone to South Africa and raised the status of Indians in the eyes of the Europeans. Most of the Indians had gone there to seek a livelihood which was denied to them in India. Mr. Sastri had concuered the hearts of the people wherever he went and raised India in the estimation of foreigners. It was persons like Mr. Sastri and Mrs. Naidu who would represent India to the outer world and show to them that Indians were not merely a nation of "coolies" but the inheritors of a glorious civilisation.

Mr. Sastri, who, on rising to speak, received a great ovation, said that it gave him very great pleasure to address an audience composed largely of students and he always desired to be among them exchanging confidences. In their presence he felt as if he was in the presence of the Goddess of Learning and was bidden, therefore, to speak the truth and to reach down into the depths of affairs insead of merely skimming on the surface.

LOOKING TO THE FUNDAMENTALS.

In the newspaper world, the world of public speeches, in Parliaments, etc., they were, he said, dealing with the outer issues. It was desirable to give some idea as to the fundamentals of every question, and as an old teacher he thought it would be well to give the basic idea which governed the Indian situation in South Africa The Indians in South Africa, he said, could not start new, they could not write upon a clean slate because of their previous understandings. It was impossible to go back to things as they stood 30 years ago when there were very few Indians in South Africa. During this time many controversies had been raised, the position had been examined and re-examined and as a result of conferences and negotiations a certain position has been reached when the Cape Town Conferences took place about 2 years ago. It was not therefore wise to criticise the position in South Africa as if the Agent of the Government, taking charge in 1927, could really alter things to their entire satisfaction. That was the mistake made by some critics.

Continuing he said in all politics where two different peoples were concerned living under two different Governments, the position was to be regarded almost in an international aspect. The binding nature of the negotiations, the solemn character if the compact approximated it to the international standard and it would not do for them therefore to be tearing things up by the roots and to be conducting their affairs as though every time it was open to them to go back upon the past. In international affairs, the nations were anxious to observe a continued policy.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

He then impressed on the audience the conclusions of the Imperial Conference which he said was to some extent chalked out more or less by Mr. Gokhale and Mahatma Gandhi when the passive resistance movment was brought to a conclusion. When that movement came to an end a compromise was arrived at which laid down certain principles and which afterwards were embodied in the resolution of the Imperial Conference to which he referred. The Conference determined certain limits, but he was not prepared to say that this understanding was satisfactory. The South African Government and the White people desired to circumscribe these limits still further and as the Agent, he had tried to interpret these limits in a liberal spirit.

He then explained to the audience the three important limits of the Agreement. Firstly, under the agreement Indians in South Africa were within the British Commonwealth.

One from the audience at this state remarked "Most unfortunate."

Mr. Sastri retorting said: "Fortunate or unfortunate you are there." Continuing, Mr. Sastri said: Within the Commonwealth there were two or three features, the Commonwealth was not homogeneous but a very heterogeneous organism, but there was an underlying principle of loyalty to the British Crown. It was not open how to the Agent to behave in South Africa as though he did not respect the Commonwealth and the position of India in it. But these Dominions were absolutely their own masters and each dominion had the power to determine the composition of its own population as to who were to be allowed to be citizens with franchise and who were to be deprived of it.

INDIA'S PREDICAMENT.

In this respect India was a Dominion, but India was not wholly self-governing, and, therefore, that right was not always exercised in accordance with the wishes of the people but in the interest of the Government which he said was not always easy to understand. It was clear from this that the Indians could not claim to shape the affairs in South Africa but only the citizens of Sout Africa could do that. The law in South Africa allowed discrimination to be made between one people and another, and, in this respect, Mr. Sastri said Indians stood on a higher footing. It was not so in South Africa and even the law courts would assert in withholding franchise for a particular people, and one of these people so marked for that disability were Indians. Hence they had no right to say that the position in South Africa could be altered in an year or two. He then instanced the case of the Transvaal where as early as 1885, a law had been passed forbidding any Asiatic from residing or earning property in the Rand, popularly known as the gold area. The law forbade acquisition of property or residence unless as domestic servants.

POSITION NOT VERY BAD.

The position to-day was, as if Indians had no right to live there; but in reality, it was not so because of great many indulgences and lax application of the laws. Some of the richest Indians now lived in that place, but the property stood in the names of some Europeans gentlemen. It was also possible under the law for limited companies to have properties in the area and some Indian companies had acquired land in that area. In 1919 they made another law forbidding even Indian companies to own land with the result that thousands of Indian citizens were now threatened with loss of property costing millions of rupees. Quite recently a few Europeans swayed by anti-Asiatic bias wished to test this law challenging the right of Indians already established in the area. The case ultimately went to the Supreme Court, and in point of fact the law was against Indians being residents of the area although they were living there. The judgment recently made in regard to the same created rejoicing in the enemies' camp. How was this to be cured, asked Mr. Sastri. It could, he said, only be cured by the making of a new law of indemnity. But there were so many difficulties. Indians had no share in making laws which were entirely in the hands of the White people of whom the Dutch people were in a powerful majority. It was an article of faith, he emphasised, with the Dutch people that there should be no equality between the white and the coloured people either in Church or in State. He warned the audience that a great trouble might develop in connection with the same.

COMPULSORY TAKING OF LICENSES.

Another little matte had cropped up in this connection. Most of the Indians in that area were small dealers and they were not permitted by law and practice to follow other professions. They were denied all other honourable ways of life. Every dealer or store-keeper must take a license from the Municipality, and a license according to law could not be granted unless one was a lawful resident of the area. But in the lax state of the working of the law, this had been overlooked and especially the Johonnesburg Municipality, which being more cosmopolitan had been granting licenses to Indians. But the aforementioned Court decision had made the Municipality to sit up. The Municipality, however, being anxious to give an opportunity had now merely suspended the matter. In this connection the speaker paid glowing tributes to the Mayor of that Municipality whom he considered as one of his personal friends. If this was decided against the Indians, it would result in incalculable loss to thousands of Indian residents in the area, and would be a great national calamity.

Mr. Sastri was disposed to think that the Union Government were in sympathy with Indians. They were not prepared for this new outburst on anti-Asiatic bias. The only remedy according to him was a law of idemnity not by the Transvaal

(Continued on next page.)

SHORTAGE OF FOOD IN KABUL

Fratricidal War Among Tribes

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AMANULLAH'S PROSPECTS LOOK BRIGHT

LONDON, Feb. 17

Constantinople.—The ex-Turkish Ambassador at Moscow, Vassif Bey, who has arrived here from Odessa declared that according to the Soviet Government's information Amanullah was likely again to become master of the situation in Afghanistan.

Sixty Afghan officers who have completed a course of training at the Military Academy at Constantinople left for Kandahar on 15th February to help Amanullah in the struggle for the Throne.

Moscow.—A message from Kabul says that the tribes between Kandahar and Jelalabad have declared themselves independent of the authorities at Kabul and Kandahar Fighting has begun among Khugiani, Shinwari and Mohmandi tribes in the region of Jelalabad. Owing to the shortage of food in Kabul looting has begun. —Reuter.

GOING TO "PUT THINGS IN ORDER"

LONDON, Feb. 16.

Nice.—Nadir Khan's brother stated that Nadir Khan left for Afghanistan on 8th February on board the "Kaisar-I-Hind" because he had received a call from his country to go and put things in order.—Reuter.

CAUSES OF AFGHAN TROUBLE

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PROF. LESZCZYNSKI'S DIAGNOSIS

PESHAWAR, Feb. 16.

No aeroplane proceed to Kabul to-day for the purpose of evacuating the people there. Among recent arrivals is Professor G. L. Leszczynski, Interpreter on the German Legation at Kabul, an eminent scholar in Oriental languages, who has translated several Persian works. In an interview he said that he had travelled throughout Afghanistan during his four years' sojourn in the country. Amanullah's fall had been caused by the adoption of western dress and the sending of girls to Europe and such measures and in addition by the enhancement of the land revenue and the imposition of new taxes, which alienated the riots and taxpayers. Conscription was vigorously enforced by Amanullah during the last days of his regime and this was strongly objected to by the Shinwari members of the Loi Jirga and the organisation of the Army had been neglected, its its morale being low. The Professor thought that Amanullah concentrated his attention on obtaining the most modern equipment without satisfying himself that he had sufficiently trained and disciplined men to make use of it. Professor Leszczynski emphasised that there had been no interference with foreigners from any quarter and praised Bachha-i-Saqnos' efforts to maintain order. He said that the masses in Afghanistan were not in the least affected by the reforming spirit in Turkey. He thought that if General Nadir Khan returned there was every likehood of his success.

RECRUITMENT IN FULL SWING AT KABUL.

Shaikh Mohommed Sharif Puri of Sialkot who has been brought from Kabul stated in an interview that recruitmenet was in full swing at Kabul and Bachha-i-Saqao was determined to get his army organised as soon as possible and had offered twenty rupees a month and four seers (Kabuli) of grain to every sepoy as pay.—A. P.

GERMAN CONSUL GENERAL IN INDIA LEAVES FOR KABUL

CALCUTTA, Feb. 17.

Baron Leopold Plessen, Acting German Consul General, is leaving Calcutta immediately to take up appointment as German Charge D'Affairs at Kabul. He will fly to the city from the frontier by aeroplane.

The name of his successor here has not yet been announced.—A. P.

KHILAFAT COMMITTEE HOLDS CROWDED MEETING

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DEMONSTRATION OF SYMPATHY FOR AMANULLAH

PESHAWAR, Feb. 15.

A crowded meeting under the auspices of the Khilafat Committee was held to express sympathy with ex-King Amanullah in Shahi Bagh when five resolutions were passed. The first resolution asked the Government of India to continue its policy of non-interference in internal affairs of Afghanistan and to recognise Amanullah as the legitimate ruler of the country.

LOCAL GOVT'S. ACTION CONDEMNED.

The second resolution disapproved of the attitude taken by the local administration in disallowing the Red Crescent Mission to Afghanistan unless invited by the Government of that country. The resolution further demanded that permission be granted and all facilities provided to members of the Mission.

The third resolution recognised Amanullah as the legitimate ruler of Afghanistan and urged on all Indians more especially Mahomedans to help him in every way so that Afghanistan might soon be free from the clutches of wicked people.

SYMPATHY OF HINDUS.

The fourth resolution considered that Amanullah's regime was essential for civilisation as well as for saving the world from a great war. The last resolution thanked the Indian public and the Hindu press for their sympathy with ex-King Amanullah. All the speakers condemned the fanatical activities of the Mullahs and other religious priests or preachers which were responsible for all the disasters in Afghanistan.—A. P.

ARCTIC CONDITIONS IN EUROPE

Considerable Loss to Life and Property

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SPAIN STILL REMAINS SUNNY

LONDON. Feb. 17.

Europe continues to suffer from Arctic conditions. Only relief experts promise Britain a slow rise of temperature to near freezing point. They state that there is no prospect of early thaw.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC DISORGANISED

Budapest.—Snowfall has brought to a standstill the traffic on twenty-three railway lines. Communication with Vienna has been severed. Two thousand passenger are stranded at Stuhlweissenburg, in Central Hungary. Numbers of deer partridges and phesants have been frozen to death in woods.

DANISH WATERS ICE-BLOCKED.

Copenhagen.—All the Danish waters are ice-blocked. Critical situation has arisen on the East Coast where many vessels are fast in the ice and some have damaged their propellors and rudders.

FACTORIES CLOSED AT WARSAW.

Warsaw.—Following the coldwave which lasted a fortnight, the temperature has risen considerably but severe snowstorms have disorganised the railway and road traffic, Lemberg is isolated and many factories have closed owing to lack of fuel.

Stockhome.—Many trains over snowbound in Sweden.

Paris.—One of the most serious aspects of the cold is the number of fires. A provisions dealer's depot has been gutted in Ivry, and two factories have been destroyed in Lyons. A wing of a hospital in San Juben Haute Savoie, has been gutted. One patient died of exposure while sixty others have been rescued.

Brussels.—Damage estimated at from four to five million facs has been done by the fire at Pottery near Charleroi, where the watermains are frozen.

HEAVY DAMAGE IN BRUSSELS. SPAIN IS STILL SUNNY.

Madrid.—While the rest of Europe is freezing, Spain is still sunny and temperature is normal.—Reuter.

MAIL SERVICE DELAYED BY HEAVY SNOWFALL

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BOMBAY, Feb. 17.

Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co., announces that the outward mail train acarosss France was twelve hours late in reaching Marseilles, being held up by snow. The P. and O. Company's S. S. Naldera with the mails only got away at 6 p.m. on Saturday, the 16th, instead of at 6 a.m., but every effort will be made to make up time, and she may possibly arrive in Bombay on the morning of Friday, March 1st, as usual.—A. P.

FINANCIAL STRINGENCY AGAIN!

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OHSTACTBS IN THE WAY OF CONSTRUCTIVE EDUCATIONAL WORK

BENGAL GOVERNOR OR ALARNMING PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STUDENTS

CALCUTTA, Feb. 16.

Addressing the Convocation as Chancellor the Governor assured ready cooperation in matters of general progress in Bengal. Adverting to Government's efforts in the direction of spread of education, the Chancellor referred to obstacles in the way of consructive task of the University which were financial stringency, natural zealous fear of university autonomy, inevitable difference of opinion and probably instability of Ministers.

ALARMING PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STUDENTS

Referring to university finances, the Chancellor recognised that such education must be expensive and have claim on State but hoped means would be found to make a balanced budget hence forward. Finally His Excellency drew attention to the physical condition of students. Students' Welfare Committee found that out of ten only three were physically normal and that thousands were suffering from preventible diseases. —Free Press.

DANGER OF KNOWLEDGE WITHOUT WISDOM

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SIR STANLEY JACKSON ON CULTURAL DISPARITY OF SEXES

CALCUTTA, Feb. 16

"One of the gravest problems that confronts the educationist and statesman in India to-day is the cultural disparity between the sexes which must become more pronounced as rapid progress in the West towards educational equality strikes the east" declared His Excellency Sir Stanley Jackson, the Chancellor of the University at the annual Convocation of the University this afternoon. "One of the most hopeful features of recent years has been the eager interest of women in the education of their sex. The spread of education among women is the determining factor in the social progress of the country and this can only be fully achieved through the guidance and service of educated women themselves. Those women who graduated to-day should regard themselves as pioneers and missionaries with an obligation to use their opportunities and qualifications to bring light of learning within the reach of women in Bengal and help them to help themselves towards those positions in life which women can well fulfil to the inestimable advantage of the community."

DANGER OF KNOWLEDGE WITHOUT WISDOM.

Addressing the new graduates the Chancellor said: "Knowledge without wisdom is dangerous as wisdom without knowledge is defenceless in the present state of this country's affairs is full of hope but not free from anxiety and there is need for those who have been so trained as to be able to prove all things and hold fast to what is good, to value tradition without being enslaved to it, to have courage of their conviction and yet be tolerant towards those of others and to reconcile the claims of liberty with those of order. A degree well earned is the outward symbol of the qualities of mind and character, critical and yet receptive habit of thought, union of knowledge and independence with reverence and respect. These are the qualities which it should be the primary function of a University to, create. "His Excellency concluded by saying: "No University education and training can assure individual success but the obligation rests upon us to strive to provide such opportunities for students which if taken full advantage of will assure qualification which cannot be ignored and fit the successful candidates for any branch of service."—A. P.

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POSITION OF INDIANS IN S. AFRICA

(Continued from previous page.)

Government but by the Parliament of the Union. He did not expect Parliament to give relief to suffering Indians, and to make matters worse South Africa was now on the eve of a General election and a friend of the Indian cause had little hope to succeed in the election.

"ELEMENT OF HOPE."

"Is there any possibility of a scheme?" asked Mr. Sastri. He observed that there was even element of hope. Hitherto, the Europeans who sympathised with the Indians spoke in isolation, but they had now formed the Indo-European League who were prepared to appreciate each other's troubles, and he was happy to say that there were very honourable members in it, especially from Johanessburg. He would look forward to the assistance of an organised group of Europeans to champion the Indian cause. If Indians in South Africa behaved within a reasonable degree of moderation and caution, and enlisted more sympathy from Europeans he hoped a law of indemnity would not altogether be out of practical politics. "We have," he said, "to convince the European community that it is no part of ours to dispute their position." There were yet so many resources in South Africa, and it was possible for Europeans and Indians to pull on with perfect concord. A spirit of mutual confidence had got to be generated. On the whole, Mr. Sastri was disposed to entertain a cheerful view of the situation.

GHASTLY MURDER AFTER LOOT

ROBBERS GAG RESIDENT POUR OIL OVER BODY AND SET FIRE

VICTIM SUCCUMBS TO INJURIES

SURAT, Feb. 14.

(By Mail.)

News of ghastly murder of the Vahivatdar (Revenue officer) of the Dindoli village and daring robbery reached here yesterday. Enquiries elicited the fact that on the 11th instant at about 10 p.m. the victim of the tragedy Rajaram Kashiram was lying awake in bed, in an adjoining room which his family members were awake and chatting. Though the door of the house was closed three men entered Rajaram's room and immediately gagged him with cloth and the miscreants demanded key of the box which was broken open and a sum of Rs. 111 from a box in the record room was taken away. The robbers then bound Rajaram's hands and legs and pouring kerosine oil over the body of the victim set fire to his clothes with a match and made good their escape. Rajaram was altogether helpless to raise a cry. The members of his family in the room smelling burning of cloth enquired and found Rajaram ablaze in his bed, and gave what medical aid they could. Rajaram succumbed to his injuries the next day. Deputy Superintendent of Police, Khan Sahib Kothawala, with Sub-Inspector Rose are investigating, but the assailants have not so far been traced.—A. P.

SATTI BRIBERY CASE

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FILMING OE EXHIBITS TAKES UP WHOLE DAY

BELGAUM, Feb. 14

Before Mr. Ferrers, Sessions Judge, Belgaum, the hearing of the Satti bribery case being resumed, the examination in chief of Mr. N. K. Kakeri C.I.D. Inspector Poona was proceeded with. The witness stated that there was a Government forest grass land known as "Satti Kuran." The management of thies was vested in "panchas" and their appointments were sanctioned annually by the District Deputy Collector. Vithu Mahar was one of the two watchmen of the Kuran. Kakeri put in as an exhibit Vithu's report to the Panchas saying that Algouda had cut a Babul tree from the Kuran and removed it. The Panchas then held a panchanama on the tree site and sent the file to the Mamlatdar and reported the matter to the District Magistrate and the Assistant Superintendent of Police on 22nd October 1926. Bankat Singh and Algoudi went to the Magistrate when the Panchanama was made and returned on 23rd October 1926. Witness then put in as exhibits various documents such as the Petrol Book, the Reports, and Orders of Bankatsingh and the Police officers and Vithus various applications to the First Class Magistrate. Practically, the whole day was taken up in filing exhibits of which 66 have so far been put in all of which were read over to the jury.—A. P.

BANKING INQUIRY

LEADERS WANT OUTLINE OF GOVT SCHEME

NEW DELHI, Feb. 16.

The Finance Member held a conference to-day with Mr. Birla and representatives of the Associated Chambers and the Indian Chambers' Federation on the subject of the proposed banking enquiry. Sir George Schuster's previous conference with politicl leaders resulted in the leaders wanting to know what was the outline of the Government's scheme of inquiry. Sir G. Schuster was expected to draw up a plan after to-day's consultation with the commercial representatives, and it is expected that he will meet political leaders again shortly on the matter.—A. P.

GROSS EARNINGS OF STATE SWUAD RAILWAYS

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NEW DELHI, Feb. 16.

Total approximate gross earnings of all State-owned railways for week ending 2nd February amounting to Rs. 220 lakhs which is Rs. 4 lakhs less than the figures were for last week.—Free Press.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY BILL CONCLUDES WORK

NEW DELHI, Feb. 16.

The Select Committee on Public Safety Bill met to-day and concluded its labours and have drafted their report. It is understood that the report is unanimous and that the Bill has not been subjected to many changes.—Free Press.

EMIGRATION COMMITTEE'S MEETING POSTPONED

NEW DELHI, Feb. 17.

The meeting of the enlarged Emigration Committee which had been officially fixed for the 18th instant to discuss the Hilton Young Commission's report has been postponed, as the Viceroy is holding an important meeting of the Executive Council on the 18th.—A. P.

BRITAIN'S GREATEST DRAWBACK

Always Late in Granting Reforms

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MAJOR GRAHAM POLE'S TIMELY WARNING

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LONDON, Feb. 16.

Major Graham Pole, the Honorary Secretary of the British Committee on Indian Affairs has addressed a timely letter to the "Morning Post" to draw the attention to the imperative necessity to grant Dominion Status to India without delay, if the Party which stands for the British connection is to be strengthened.

BRITAIN'S DRAW-BACK.

Major Graham Pole says that Britain is always belated in its grant of reforms. Adverting to the Prince's declaration in favour of British connection, Major Graham Pole says in the "Morning Post", "Let me reiterate that the Nehru Report with its demand for Dominion Status is backed by reputed leaders who are sure that the aim of Nehru Report will be accepted by England in a few years. But we are constantly too late in granting concessions. This is a golden opportunity to join hands with the Princes and to show India that we are united with the Princes that India shall have Dominion Status and shall retain and strengthen the British connection. Major Graham Pole also points out that Canada after it attains freedom and Dominion Status is more clearly linked to the Empire than it would have been if it had been a Crown says Major Graham Pole India would be really brightest jewel of the British Crown as a free country than its present condition.—Free Press Beam Service.

ROUSING "RECEPTION" TO SIMON TEAM

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C. P.'S PREPARATIONS

THE MINISTRY DEBATE

From Our Correspondent.

NAGPUR, Feb. 14.

It is only a month left and the unwanted guests would land at Nagpur. What answer will the capital of the Central Provinces and Berar give to the calculated insult inflicted by the Parliament on the Indian intelligentsia in appointing an all-White Commission in the teeth of universal popular opposition? Evidence is accumulating that the people of the province, who stand in an enviable position in not having set up a Committee to work with the Commission, will not lag behind the other provinces in according a rousing "reception" with black flags of 'Simon Go Back'. It is rumoured that the full contingent of the members of the Commission and those of the Central Committee will not be arriving here. Only a few members from each will come here to record evidence of Government officials. It is felt that instead of taking the trouble of visiting Nagpur and facing the Anti-Commision boycott Sir John Simon as well have called the official members of the C.P. Government at some convenient place to record evidence. However, the local organisations in co-operation with one another are making preparations to make the Simon Commission boycott a complete success.

MESSAGE OF CALCUTTA CONGRESS.

The office bearers of the Provincial Congress Committee and the Nagpur Nagar Congress Committee deserve to be congratulated on their decision to carry on an intensive propaganda to explain the message of the Calcutta Congress and to make the Provincial Political Conference and the Simon Commission boycott completely successful. It has been resolved to start a propaganda in the city to enlist Congress members and the members of the Reception Committee for the Political Conference which is expected to meet at Nagpur on the 9th and 10th March, 1929. The office bearers of the Reception Committee and the President for the Conference will be elected on the 17th February, 1929 Meetings are being held all over the city.

C. P. COUNCIL.

The Governor-General in Council have suspended the transfer of all provincial subjects for a period extending to March 31, 1929 as the province is at present without a ministry and the local satrap has distributed the subjects formerly held by the two ministers between the Home Member and the Revenue and Finance Member. His Excellency the Governor trusts that during the coming sitting of the Legislative Council it may be found possible to overcome the existing obstacles to the formation of a ministry. Since the C. P. Council was adjourned in January last there have been no further developments which would make one optimistic that a stable ministry would be formed in the forthcoming session of the Council. There is even doubt that the Council would pass the Ministers salaries unless it was assured that a stable ministry enjoying the confidence of the House would be formed. The Members may even insist that the names of the two future ministers should be disclosed before they are called upon to record their vote on the ministers' salaries Unless, therefore, the Democratic and the Nationalist party come to an agreement there is very little chance of a stable ministry being formed in the province during the life time of the present council. His Excellency the Governor of the Central Provinces has left Nagpur for Delhi on last Saturday apparently to discuss the present ministerial deadlock and to seek advice of His Excellency the Viceroy as to the course of action he should follow in case the Council refuses to vote the Ministers' salaries. It is rumoured that if no Ministry is formed in the forthcoming session a third member of the Executive Council may be appointed to administer the transferred subjects.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

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GOVT. ENQUIRY FOR COMPREHENSIVE AMENDMENT

NEW DELHI, Feb 16.

Apropos of Sir B. N. Mitra's declaration in the Assembly that the Government of India were already engaged in an enquiry regarding a comprehensive amendment of the Workmen's Compensation Act it is understood that the Government of India have invited the opinion of the local Governments on the following main questions (1) to what classes of employees, if any should the Act be extended, (2) should any provisions be introduced for securing workmen against possible loss by reason of the inability of their employer to pay any compensation that may be due to workmen, (3) should recurring payments be substituted fore lump sums at present payable under the Act, (4) should scales of compensation be enhanced either for more poorly paid workmen or generally, s5) should waiting period be reduced either generally or in case of those workmen who are disabled for more than ten days and if so to what extent, (6) should the list of relatives entitled to claim compensation be enlarged, (7) should proof of dependence be required in order to enable relative to claim compensation, (8) should compensation payable vary with number of dependants and with extent of their dependence on deceased workmen, (9) should section twelve of the Act be amended so as to place ultimate liability for compensation on person directly employing workmen in every case or so as to place ultimate liability for compensation on principal or in any other manner, (10) should any penalty be provided in the Act for failure to comply with provisions of action sixteen, (11) should employers be required to submit return of accidents in respect of which compensation has not been paid and if so to what accidents should this provision apply, (12) should a dependant claiming compensation be relieved of necessity of approaching employer for settlement of his claim, (13) what steps if any should be taken to ensure that dependants who may have valid claims for compensation do not lose compensation through ignorance of their rights, (14) should employers be required to maintain a register of relatives of their workmen, (15) should commissioners be empowered to call on employers depositing inadequate compensation for fatal accidnts to make further deposit, (16) should provision be made for suspension of distribution by Commissioner pending disposal of appeal against his decison.—A. P.

RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS

SIR T. B. SAPRU'S SUGGESTIONS

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 17.

The Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Committee has concluded its sittings at Allahabad. Among the witnesses examined was Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru who said that his experience as a lawyer was that religious and charitable endowments were not properly managed. He suggested the formation of a Board on the model of the Charity Commissioners in England to control the endowments.—A. P.

EVOLUTION NOT REVOLUTION

Ideals of Indian Princes

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SYMPATHY FOR INDIA'S POLITICAL PROGRESS

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Bikaner's speech in Chamber of Princes

The following is the full text of the speech delivered by His Highness the Maharajah of Bikaner in the Chamber of Princes on the 13th inst. in supporting the Resolution moved by His Highness the Chancellor (Maharajah of Patiala) regarding the attitude of the Chamber of Princes towards proposals relating to the equitable adjustment of relations between the Indian States and British India:—

Your Excellency; Your Highness:—It is not necessary for me to speak at any great length in supporting the very important resolution which has just been moved by His Highness the Chancellor. It was only the other day—namely on the 9th of September last at a dinner, which I gave in Bikaner in honour of my Prime Minister, Sir Manubhai Mehta, on the eve of his departure for England to take part in the Princes' work there connected with the Indian States Committee—that I took the opportunity of explaining at considerable length the views and sentiments and the attitude and outlook of the Princes and States on the various important matters prominently before us at the present moment, views which, I believe I am not incorrect in saying, are held not exclusively by myself, or shared by only a small number of the Ruling Princees of India, but by at least the great majority, if not—as I would fain hope—by our entire Order, and which furthermore represent sober opinion in our Indian States.

At the same time, in regard to a resolution so important as the one now under discussion, and which must of necessity cover a wide field and diverse subjects, it is the duty of everyone whether belonging to the States or British India, to make as clear as possible the terms of this resolution as well as our attitude in regard to its subject matter so as to leave no room for any honest misunderstanding or deliberate misrepresentation. It is also best for us all to be perfectly frank. It pays invariably, at least in the long run; and leaves no room for imaginary calculations or false expectations.

TWO IMPORTANT POINTS.

His Highness the Chancellor's resolution moved to-day on behalf of the Chamber of Princes covers two important points. It attempts to make it clear:—(1) that the Princes and States of India can have nothing to do with any proposals having for their object the adjustment of equitable relations in India of the future between the Indian States and British India, which, as has been urged by a section of British Indian politicians, have as their goal the complete independence of India, and thus the severance of the British connection and (2) the Princes' attitude towards, and sympathy for, the legitimate aspirations of our brethren in British India for attaining full Nationhood under the aegis of the Imperial Crown.

It should not be necessary to labour the first point. Honour and good faith demand that all parties concernid should pay scrupulous regard to treaties and engagements, which have created mutual rights and obligations—and here may I in all friendliness add that the States insist upon British India also respecting our Treaties and Rights. The Princes of India have all along assessed at a very high value the sanctity of plighted faith; and in doing their utmost to live up loyally to the high moral qualities of integrity of word and sacredness of compact they have often cheerfully carried on the struggle and borne heavy sacrifices. Thus it will be clear that apart from our feelings of personal loyalty and attachment to His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor, we are intimately bound to the British Crown through our Treaties and Engagements, which in themselves render it impossible for the Princes even to countenance, much less to lend their support to any such fantastic and impossible proposals which aim at complete independence and the severance of the British connection.

INDIA'S WELL-BEING A COMMONWEALTH.

Moreover, it is my honest conviction, as I am sure it is that of Your Highnesses, that India can find no ampler scope for its continued consistitutional advancement or greater security for its future well-being than in the Commonwealth of the British Empire. As a single instance in support of my argument, it will suffice to point to the sure shield offered to us all in India, with our extensive sea coast, by the might of Britain's Navy, not to speak of the defence and pritection of our far flung frontiers guaranteed to India by the British Army. And where else for the orderly and peaceful development of our Country can we look for all the resources and facilities which the most powerful Empire in history can offer us?

In this connection I would refer to the significant pronouncement made on the subject not long ago by General Smuts with reference to similar talk about the complete independence of South Africa and its breaking adrift from the Empire. He pointed out, so far as I recollect, in much stronger language, that without the British Navy behind them, the independence of South Africa would not be worth much for any length of time.

We the Princes and people of the Indian States are ourselves Indians; and we do most sincerely wish our Motherland and fellow countrymen well and we do equally sincerely look forward—as proudly as any British Indian to the day when our united Country would attain to the full height of its political stature, as in every way an equal, and fully trusted, member of the comity of Nations within the British Empire, and as much respected as any other self-governing British Dominion.

This has already brought me to the second point of our Resolution. As I have pointed out on more than one occasion, many Princes have within this Chamber and without, and not only in India but also in England, gone out of their way not merely to express their sympathy with the legitimate aspirations of British India, but we have, as occasion demand, further urged that generous and liberal measures be taken early to accelerate the constitutional advancement of British India within the Empire.

NON-INTERFERENCE AND SYMPATHY.

And to-day we have in this Resolution again reiterated that we adhere to our policy of non-interference in the purely domestic affairs of British India and have repeated our assurances of sympathy with its continued political progress—be that towards Dominion Status, or Self-Government under the aegis of the British Crown or whatever other system compatible with our ideal might be desired and found most suitable for British India. But it would obviously be futile and in vain for any section in British India to seek to make terms with the Indian States, the Princes and their subjects for any redjustment in the future polity of this Country unless the basis of such negotiations was without mental reservation of any kind, or if the Dominion Status now asked for, is ultimately to be only a cloak for the goal of separation and complete independence.

And here, Sir, may I be permitted to say with what gratification I read, as I am sure was the case with my Brother Princes, the words addressed by Your Excellency a few days ago in the Imperial Legislative Assembly giving an assurance to British India that the memorable Declaration of 1917 stands, and will stand for all time, as the solemn pledge of the British people.

When a few weeks ago in informal discussions amongst ourselves the proposal was mooted for this Resolution to be moved by His Highness the Chancellor, some of us naturally also took into consideration the question as to whether such action on our part was capable of being honestly misunderstood in the Country; but—as was pointed out during such deliberations—when the text of the Resolution was read as a whole it was not only clear that we were not thwarting in any way the constitutional advancement of British India, but that far from opposing, we were really lending our moral support to the leaders of British India who, for instant in Calcutta last December, succeeded in getting rejected the Resolution moved by an extreme section of Politicians for complete independence. And it is in this spirit that we trust that our actions and deliberations to-day will be viewed by all impartial and fair-minded men in British India.

FOR EVOLUTION NOT REVOLUTION.

Before concluding I would incidentally also observe that proof of the wisdom and justification of Your Highnesses' decision last Monday to throw open to the Press and the public the meetings of our Chamber in their entirety is forthcoming in a most practicable manner much earlier than might ordinarily have been the case. For, there can be few resolutions and discussions like the one now engaging our attention which, unless undertaken in the fullest light of publicity, are more capable of producing misunderstanding, or even misrepresentation, and of creating suspicions in the minds of the people and the Press of British India. It requires no great powers of imagination to realize what might not have been said in regard to our discussions, and even our motives, in taking up this subject to-day. It will be easily perceived that had our sittings been held in seclusion and our proceedings not been available to the Press and the public, all kinds of rumours—even distorted versions—would have gone round; and, through ignorance and alarm, and in some cases the deliberate perversion of facts, the wildest canards would have like a snowball, gone round and gathered strength, when the Chamber of Princes, as well as individual Rulers taking part in to-day's debate, would not only have been represented—but believed by many an honest individual in British India—as thwarting India's constitutional advancement. To-day with our deliberations taking place in public, with the reporters of the Press present in this Chamber, and our proceedings freely available to all and sundry both in British India and our States, the Chamber of Princes as well as each one of us are in the strong position of being able conclusively to show to the entire World that nothing has been done by the Chamber of Princes, contrary to their of repeated declarations. Except those who are not open to reason, every fair-minded person in British India will now be in a position to understand that we stand for evolution and not for revolution and that we stand—and stand unflinchingly, steadfastly and irrevocably and regardless of all sacrifices—for the maintenance of the British connection as well as for the adequate safeguarding and correct cognition, of the Treaties, rights privileges and prerogatives of ourselves and our States.

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Continued from page 6

ed interests, the State Department is expected to put up an armed resistance to Mexican legislation, and American financial representatives are the most important plenipotentiaries received by the Mexican Government. Though loan negotiations appears to be carried on in a most friendly manner by the representatives yet the general resentment of the people is intense.

FINANCIAL IMPERIALISM.

At the Havana Conference the general feeling of the South American peoples against the State Department of the United States was made quite evident. Thirteen of the twenty Latin American group at the Conference were lined up against the Latin American policies of the United States, and editorials of the Latin American press were most severe in condemning the American attitude at the conference as imperialistic. America's financial imperialism is, indeed, becoming more and more inimical to the progress of the Latin American republics. Last year when the relationship between the United States and Nicaragua was rather strained Mr. Tijerino remarked at the Senate as follows: "War vessels or American marines have been constantly kept in Nicaragua, helping the bankers' business and helping Diaz. The ability of the American bankers to exploit the Nicaraguans is conditioned entirely upon the continual occupancy of that country by United States marines, and this fact is well understobd in Nicaragua. Hence the urgent desire that the United States marines be withdrawn in order that the economic development of my country may proceed along sound lines, instead of being manipulated by the international investment bankers under the protection of the American flag."

The tremendous appeal to the masses which contributed largely to the election of Mr. Hoover as president of the United States was really based on the question of national prosperity. If Mr. Hoover and others believed that this tour might bring about a further growth of commercial relations between the United States and her southern neighbours, it is not to be wondered at. Even if his journey were merely a tourist vacation, a personal thing of recovering from the ardors of the presidential campaign, Mr. Hoover's trip would pay, it is said, good dividends to the peoples of the United States. "And at the same time, without one open mention of the words trade and commerce," observes Mr. H. A. Franck "his South American jaunt is likely to bring us more sales than the same hypothetical ships laden down with high-pressure salesmen."

Certainly one does not grudge the United States her legitimate trade but the enormous amount of money invested by the citizens of the United States in foreign countries does produce a serious situation which must be faced by all those interested in the welfare of weaker peoples. There is no question but what Hoover's trip will mean a further expansion of American interests in Latin America but will the State Department become the bill collector? Will she send her army and navy and marines to protect her bankers who speculate in other parts of the world for selfish gains? Has not the time for exploiting passed? Should not the financing in this new era tend consciously toward creating in Latin America an economic autonomy that will make these countries really good risks and not feeders merely of foreign factories?

MENACE TO NATION'S SOUL.

Loans and investments are not bad in themselves. The danger is in the use of the powers of a government on behalf of vested interests. When a Government is so used then wealth becomes a menace to a nation's soul. It is here that one finds that America is running a very grave danger. Does this enormous foreign investment mean that the United States Government will continue to assume the responsibility of giving protection by force of arms? This issue, I believe, is one which should be fearlessly and honestly faced. Inspite of the advancing materialism in America, one always notices a strong undercurrent of idealism in American national life. There are a large number of people,—and they form an ever increasing group,—who believe that the United States Government should protect its nationals wherever they may be residing; that it should protect the property and business investments and interests of its nationals through the goodly offices of its foreign embassies, ministries and state departments but that it should guarantee to no American citizen the use of the United States Army, Navy, and Marines in protecting investments in foreign countries," except and only after formal declaration of war.

Such leaders of American thought further believe that any other course on the part of the United States Government will serve as provocative of war, and that the citizens of the United States should have the benefit of the knowledge that the United States will not interfere in the domestic affairs of weaker nations, having uncertain or unstable governments, merely to protect foreign investments, and that if the allurement of large rewards serves as an inducement to such citizens to so invest in property or securities of such governments or nations, they must accept the responsibility therefore and be prepared to suffer such consequences as may result therefrom.

ENLARGE THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

The time has come for nations which are interested in encouraging foreign loans to face this question as some of the American idealists are facing. It is time that we had some new legislation in regard to foreign loans. There should be a provision that Governments and bondholders would refer any differences to an international tribunal for settlement. Such a tribunal should be empowered to declare nations bankrupt, if they had borrowed beyond their means, and to compel creditors to settle on the basis of capacity to pay. This would certainly lessen the danger of governments being drawn into war through the influence of creditors.

The United States of America was founded upon the principle: "Friendly relations with all nations, but entangling alliances with none." James Monroe, fearlessly meeting the issues of his time, gave to the world, a similar doctrine, which insured to the peoples of Central and South America free, independent and self-determined governments. Their succeeding statesmen have been mindful of the words, if not the spirit of the Monroe Doctrine, and it has been accepted from that time forward as the official expression of the attitude of the United States Government when any international questions have arisen. Adequate as has been this Doctrine up to recent times, the period has arrived in their affairs of state when they need to enlarge that Doctrine to meet the great changes that are taking place in the world's economic and political life.

From the very start American idealism has demonstrated itself in a consecutive series of achievements of far-reaching and salutary consequences both to the United States and to the human race. And now she is going through a period of trial. Though some of the present tendencies are disturbing and disappointing, yet an idealism so deeply rooted in the national character of the people will not make a dead halt in the progress towards the eradication of evils in human relationships and in its proclamation of new principles. Certainly there is no lack of idealism in the American people; but what America does lack at the present time is prophetic leadership. If America is to lead the world she must produce men of broad vision and clear thinking, of strong conviction and unfailing courage men who will dare to venture into the unknown and who, with the powers to capitialize the idealism of the people, will lead them into a world of experimentation in human relationships, even if it should involve great sacrifices.

NO INTERFERENCE.

The most notable contribution which the United States can make at this time toward the establishment of the world peace is to extend the Monroe Doctrine to embrace non-interference in the domestic affairs of smaller and weaker nations, and to give new recognition to the right of all peoples to self-determination. The adoption of such a principle by the United States will go far toward the maintenance of permanent peace, and she will silence for ever the demands on the part of private investors for armed protection of their investment in foreign countries. The Doctrine of Self-Determination of Nations and non-interference by force is the only means by which those practices which lead to war may be eliminated. To take such a step the United States needs leadership motivated, not by dollar diplomacy but by high idealism.

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BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS

PICTURES A NOTED PIANIST AND A BOXING TOURNAMENT

The opening performances of the talking and singing pictures at the Excelsior Theatre have been postponed for a few days, and in the meantime there will be no shows of any description in that theatre. At the Royal Opera House, however, Madan Theatres have arranged a varied programme for the ensuing week. The film programme will be headed by a riotous funny comedy, "The Missing Link," in which Syd Chaplin will be seen adventuring after big game and a pretty girl in the African jungles. It is one of Syd's best efforts. Then there will be a series of four recitals by Benno Moiseiwitsch, the ominet pianist.

The first and the second recotals were given on Saturday night and Sunday afternoon, and the third recital will be given to-morrow (Tuesday) at 5-30 p.m.

To-day (Monday) there will be a boxing tournament at 9-30 p.m.

BENNO MOISEIWITSCH.

The appearance of Benno Moiseiwitsch in Bombay is the outstandevent of the season from the musical point of view, and it may safely be anticipated that his audiences at the Royal Opera House will be both large and enthusiastic. At the present time there are perhaps four pianists of outstanding ability, and Moiseiwitsch is undoubtedly within the compass of this extremely small number. There are many critics, indeed, who grade him as number one on the list and assert that he is without a compeer in the world of musicians.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

Clara Bow, long hailed as the reigning queen of flappers, has grown up. She is now a full-fledged cinema star and will be seen on the screen at the Empire Theatre in a photoplay rendering of Elinor Glyn's most famous novel. "It," It is a film with more unusual angles than almost any other picture ever shown on the screen with Miss Bow portraying a vivacious American shop girl possessed of the strange power of "It." There is a pretty love story woven into the film, with her young employer and his friend as the rivals for her hand, whilst in a sensational climax an accident to a private yacht provides a number of thrills. An unusual film, and it may be added that it is elaborately staged, with many pretty dresses worn by the ladies in the cast. The Pathe Gazette and a Wedding Bells comic complete the programme.

EDWARD AND EMPRESS.

On the stage, a Sacha Guitry play is invariably an enormous attraction, aned it will be recalled that his "Deburau" was one of th ebiggeste successes on Broadway during recent years. This play, a colourful romance of modern Parisian stage and back-stage life, has been filmed under the title of "The Lover of Camille," and will be screened at the Empress Cinema during the coming week, with Marie Prevost and Monte Blue in the leading week, with Marie Prevost and Monte Blue in the leading roles. A two-reel comic featuring Jerry Maddan will be included in the programme. The Edward Cinema will screen "The Hunchback's Revenge," a thrilling story of byegone days. There will be shows on Sunday morning at both these houses.

THE CAPITOL.

Owing to the serious rioting that disturbed the peace of Bombay during the past ten days it was not possible for a good number of the public to see the Syd Chaplin comedy "Skirts" that was screened this week at the Capitol. The mangement of that cinema have in consequence decided to continue the film another week so that their usual patrons may not miss what is really a treat. The film as every body knows by now, stars Syd Chaplin and Betty Balfour, both of whom are too well established in the public estimation to need a puff. Readers will recall that remarkable comedy "Charlie's Aunt" in which Syd Chaplin achieved such a wonderful reputation. In "Skirts" the inimitable Syd is even better. There is none of that slap-stick comedy with flour pudding flying about the place. It is far more subtle than that and far more effective. Both Syd and Betty are at their very best. Supporting them in a number of really delightful and amusing sequences showing night club life in London are the Tiller Girls, the most famous revue chorus in the gayest city in the world. They perform some daring dances to the delight and the discomfiture of Syd. Altogether "Skirts" is a picture no cinema lover in this city should miss.

Besides this great attraction the management have secured the service of "The Romps" who have just returned from a tour in the Far East. Three artists from the Company will give a variey entertainment in conjuction with the film. Mr. Terence Hall, whom Bombay theatre? goers will recall as the baritone in the London musical Comedy Company when they presented "Maid of the Mountains" and some other operas in Bombay, is one of "The Romps" and will sing operatic selection, while Miss Marporie Leslie and Miss Lilian Hodson will give some exhibitions of dancing. As both Miss Leslie and Miss Hodson are Tiller Girls and were trained in the famous Tiller School of dancing in London it seems superfluous to express the opinion that they are bound to be good. There is no doubt that The Capitol is worth a visit. The artistes will appear also at the afternoon Matinee performance at 4 p.m. on Saturday and Sunday.

GLOBE CINEMA.

Last two weeks their was a instance

BANDRA MUNICIPALITY

INCREASED GRANTS TO APPROVED AIDED SCHOOLS

BANDRA, February 15.

A General meeting of the Bandra Municipality was held in the Town Hall yesterday when Mr. Leo Roderigues was in the chair.

Several important items were tabled on the agenda, but priority was asked for School Board item No. 21, which was granted by the President.

Mr. Hiralal M. Desai the Chairman of the School Board moved that the monthly grants to approved aided schools in Bandra be raised from Re. 1 to Re. 1|8 per boy pupil and from Re. 1|8 to Rs. 2 per each girl pupil, and be calculated on the average number of pupils on rolls and the necessary approval of the Government be applied for; further that these grants be paid from 1st April 1929, provisions for which be made in the next years budget, and also that the extra amount should not in any way interfere with the usual requirements in the budget."

Mr. Desai, in moving the resolution pointed out that the existing scale of grant was quite insufficient and in order to maintain a high standard of efficiency, the grants ought to be increased as suggested in the above resolution.

GOVERNMENT PLEAD FINANCIAL STRINGENCY.

Mr. Desai further regretted that the Government pleaded financial stringeney and refused to pay even the statutory grants which they had accepted under the Bombay Educational Act, as a result of which the budget of the School Board was seriously dislocated. He strongly criticised the present Educational Policy of the Government which was mainly responsible for starving the different educational institutions. For the sake of illustration, he quoted some figures and said that when the Bandra Municipal School Board had from the year 1925 and onwards paid Rs. 32,865 the Government had paid only Rs. 4,500 instead of bearing half of Rs. 32,865. He further said that the School Board had passed a resolution to take legal action against the Government for not fulfilling their statutory obligations.

Dr. Dias seconded the resolution and and made out a case of helping the different aided schools in Bandra. Mr. Thomas DeMello further supported the motion. The resolution was then passed by a large majority.

DANDA WATER SUPPLY.

Mr. Miranda moved that B Cast Iron pipes be laid in Danda limits to increase the water supply in Danda village, which is very limited at present. Out of the total length of 3600 feet, half the length be provided in this years budget and the remaining half in next years budgets. Mr. Motiram Patel seconded and the resolution was carried.

The Board then disposed of several other items on the agenda.

START SEVA DAL BRANCHE

AN APPEAL TO CONGRESS COMMITTEE

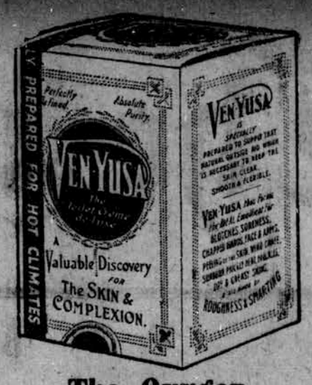
As General Secretary of the Hindustani Seva Dal, Dr. N. S. Hardiker appeals to all Provincial, District and other Congress organisations throughout the country to start branches of the Hindustani Seva Dal in their areas immediately in accordance with the resolution of the Congress working Committee, and to enrol a large number of volunteers for carrying on the Constructive Programme of the Calcutta Congress. He says that organisation through training and disciplining of workers and volunteers is the only right way to build up the nation for an effective fight, albeit, non-violent for the attainment of independence. Prospective repressive policy of Government makes it doubly incumbent on us not to neglect this preparation.

BILL TO REGULATE EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN IN FACTORIES.

The "Bombay Government Gazette" of Friday's date states:—

"With reference to the Report of the Select Committee on Bill No VI of 1928 (A Bill to regulate the employment of women in factories some time before and some time after confinement and to provide for the payment of maternity benefit to them), published in the "Bombay Government Gazette," Part V, dated the 15th December 1928, it is notified that Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, M.L.C., and Mr. W. S. Mukadam, M.L.C., have signed the report of the Select Committee".

the city and the patrons who has commenced our new Rayart serial "The Mystery pilot" and has seen its first instalment wish to see again this popular serial and owing to their request we again commencing this week a complete serial in ten episodes 21 reels and there will be two shows at 3-30 and 7 p.m. daily. Those who missed their second instalment and those who missed this serial entirely has an opportunity to see the full sereial during this current week at The Globe Cinema, Bhuleshwar Road.



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BOMBAY, MONDAY FEBRUARY 18 1929

FARCE OF JUDICIAL TRIAL

Pt. Motilal on the "Public Danger" Bill

The following is the concluding portion of Pandit Motilal's speech on Public Safety Bill in the Assembly:

Then came the climax of the Hon'ble Member's speech He said "We have acted on traditional British constitutional and legal practice." I did not know where I was when considered those words in connection with the provisions of this Bill. Traditional British constitutional and legal practice on which the Government of Great Britain is based—I must say, that Hon'ble Home Member has very poor conception of traditional British constitutional and legal practice and I make bold to say in the presence of the Law Member that you cannot lay your hands upon anything in British Statute Law or Constitutional Practice which will lend colour to such extraodinary normal times.

Well, sir, those were general remarks made by the Hon'ble Home Member and I may as well dispose of one or two things which my Hon'ble Friend Mr. Gavin Jones tried to make out. First of all I was rather amused at his surprise that this Bill would be apposed.

Well I think that statement accounts for much of the fear of Communists that he has. He relies upon Pathan murders and worker's victory and communal riots and in the next breath he agreed that they were mostly the result of the appreciation if rupee. Fact is sir, that the two men, Spratt and Bradley are on brain of every member on the other side of the House and yet Hon'ble Mr. Gavin Jones said: "Oh, they are not important people. That will come later on or may come, it is for them that we are trying to get this measure though." Well what have these two men done as we know one was tried and acquitted as for the other one, the charge against him was that he was taken to be actually in prison in Bombay when the Bill was being discussed in Simla. Well, I was not aware that that was an offence but what happened there was other events connected with it. The moment the Bill was referred to the Select Committee Bradley made very pathetic farewell to labourers and said, "Now my work is done and I am going." Well, I have never seen Bradley but if a hundreadth part of what is stated about him is true I would expect that he would not be man to say that simply because the Bill has been referred to the Select Committee I now begin to shake and tremble and I must go away.

RUSSIAN ROUBLES.

Then, sir, statement has been made not only by Mr. Jones but also from other parts of the House that quarter million pounds have been set apart for propaganda in India. Now, sir, what is the source of that. On last occasion I read certain extracts to the House showing how the news of the Riga Correspondent of certain papers was manufactured and how the news about Russian Soviet was manufactured. There is idle statement in newspaper or in more than one newspaper that quarter million pounds has been set apart for propaganda and that is readily swallowed by everybody who wants to support this Bill. Now they say in one breath, that it is economically down and cannot survive more than a few years and in the very next breath they say it an spend millions of pounds for its propaganda. I do not know far human credulity can go.

Hon'ble Mr. Jones said referring particularly to me and pointing to me. "Suppose British Government—this organised Government is subverted, would I not find myself locked up in my own house trembling and sitting in the corner of the house." Well, I do not know what will happen when that contingency arises, but I can assure my friend of one thing that I shall not tremble so violently as he does at the mention of a Spratt and a Bradley.

PROVISIONS OF THE BILL.

Now, sir, let me say a few words about this Bill. In the first place, I draw attention to the folt which has already been noticed in the course of the debate that there is no mention of Communism here or anywhere in the Bill, but, of course it may be said that, although Communism is not entered by name we have given definition of it, we have given what constitutes Communism. Very well, I will take it as that. The first provision of the Bill I would draw attention to the Clause 2 (b)—"Any person to whom this act applies may or any person not being an excepted person who directly or indirectly advocates the overthrow by force or violence of the Government established by law in British India or the unlawful deprivation of property or unlawful interference with ownership of property." Well, what is unlawful interference with ownership of property that would include change in economic system if some were to advocate it. We know that there have been such interference with ownership of private property in past, they are going on now and may be continued in future. There was a time when roads and bridges were private property and tolls were taken. What is nationalisation of railways and nationalisation of industries, which, of course, is advocated not only by socialists but also by those who do not profess socialism—what is it but interference with rights of property?

Hon'ble Member:—It is not unlawful.

Pandit Motilal Nehru:—So far it is unlawful because there is no law to that effect. Then we come to such Clause (B) "seeks to foment or utilise industrial or agrarian disputes or other disputes of like nature with direct object of subverting organised Government in British India or with any object the attainment of which is intended to conduce to that result."

It all depends upon the point of view from which you approach the enactment of this House. The point of view of my friends of the European Group is one and the point of view of this side of the House is quite another. We as, is well known, take everything with a considerable amount of suspicion; we examine every word: we see how far the language can be stretched and then we find out the hardships of the law. The point of view of my friends over there is safety. They are safe whatever the interpretation of the law is; they are the last persons who will be suspected of any dealings with Communists and therefore, they would be the last persons whose accounts would be examined in the bank or whose deposits would be forfeited. They know that will not be touched, but it does not, matter if the law is so framed that it can touch.

Mr. K. Ahmad:—It is ill-gotten money.

Pandit Motilal:—But then what happens to the Congress, Khilafat and other funds, in fact to all public funds which receive any contribution from outside the country?

They are at the mercy of the Executive under these two clauses. I say if a man who comes under the definition, I shall not call him a communist, sends some money to the Khilafat funds and ear-marks it and says that that is to be spent for the building of a Mosque. I challenge anybody to show that that will not come under this section.

Mr. Ahmad:—It is for you to show that you spent the money on a Mosque. Let Mr. Joshi say so.

LIMITATIONS OF POOR HIGH COURT.

Pandit Motilal:—You are not likely to get it, what is the use of it? As I have said: look at the section, examine the thing. You may be very safe in your position but you are not safe from the position of the Bill. Then come forfeiture and so on. Again you may enter upon and search for any monies, securities or goods in any premises where they or any of them may reasonably be suspected to be and may seize the same where ever they may be found. I ask—would the Congressman would a member of the Khilafat or a member of any public body which has to do with funds be safe from that. We know what the source of the information to the Governor-General is. What poison has been instilled into his ears. We want safety in the law and not safety in your pious intentions. Now we come to the very much boasted provisions which look like a judicial trial. The High Court is placed first as the dignity of that court demands but what power has the poor High Court got? High Court can only do this that this man is an Indian and this man is not an Indian. That is all, then the jurisdiction ceases. It can only say that this man ordinarily resides in India and this man does note reside. Look at the section. "The High Court may on application made by or on behalf of any person in respect of whom a removal order has been made set aside the order." On what ground? "On the ground that such person is an excepted person and on no other ground" so that High Court can only say who is an excepted person—a British Indian or a subject of the Indian States or an Englishman who has been residing in this country for more than five years. Therefore, the poor High Court with all the splendour and pomp surrounding it is precluded from giving into the act of the men, what wrong has he done. All that it will do will be—here is Pandit Motilal well I know, he is an Indian, here is James Watts or somebody he is not an Indian. Need you trouble the High Court for that anybody can tell you and the information of His Excellency the Governor-General cannot be wrong, at least, on this particular point whether a man is an Indian or is not an Indian.

Mr. Ahmad:—They are sympathetic all the same.

Pandit Motilal:—But the jurisdiction of the High Court is limited to that and to nothing else and then what is to be done? This offence is put on the same level as an offence of murder. Seven days' time is allowed to a murderer for his appeal, we have got seven days' time for the man to appeal. That is section 7. Within seven days he has got to appeal. On the eighth day he may be too late.

Now what happens after the appeals? Then comes the provision of law upon which my Hon'ble friend Mr. Keane—I am glad that he has been roused—very much relied. He said three experienced judges and what more do you want? This man is to be brought up before three angles. They would not be able to do anything for him. And why—simply because though the judges are there, they are crippled; they cannot exercise their functions.

Mr. Ahmad:—Why?

Pandit Motilal:—Because the evidence is one-sided; because they are told not to lay the whole of the evidence or the facts before the accused. What can a Judge do in those circumstances? How can he possibly expect the case against the accused to be disproved, unless the accused knows what that case is. All that you give to the accused is a general statement. These three learned Judges sit there; the counsel of the accused has not access to the documents—the confidential documents which will be marked confidential and the accused poor man—what can he do?

So the poison is there to taint the fountain of justice and the man is not made acquainted with the allegations and evidence against the man. For he rest he is asked to show cause. My friend Sir Victor Sassoon laid great stress upon the fact that while in Australia there is only a board, here you have three experienced Sessions Judges of more than five years standing. But what are they to do; what can they do unless they allow full scope to the accused person to prove his case?

Mr. Ahmed.—Then go to the Select Committee and alter the position.

Pandit Mitilal.—I leave it to you. The whole point of the legislation is and that is I submit the danger of laymen dealing with law. My Hon'ble friend Sir Victor Sassoon has from time to time admitted that he is a layman.

But that is the danger you should not have touched it. You say here is a Board.—what for is the board constituted in those countries.

SHOW OF JUDICIAL TRIAL.

If you look through the list of disqualifications you will find they mostly consist of disease—contagious diseases—insanity, imbecility and so on and when a man is brought before that Board, you have only one Magistrate who is a judge and the others who are appointed upon the Board are most probably experts who have expert knowledge and that is why the law provides for such a Board, then you must also understand that law is not aimed at Communists although in one clause they are there but it is aimed really against the great mischief from which these countries suffer and that is by importing men who spread disease men who are worthless; who are imbeciles, who are simply a drag on society and they want to keep them out. Those are immigration laws. I say, please, do not give me these three judges, Give me three men from the street, produce all your evidence before those three men and let me criticise and cross-examine that evidence and then you can do what you like with me. There is no use giving three High Court judges, you might give three Privy Councillors with that restriction on their powers, they cannot help him so much for that. Then we come to the appeals against the order of forfeiture or prohibition order. Here 15 days are generously allowed, perhaps that is enough and the same type of Bench will be constituted here. Can there be anything more barbarous than this? There is the same protection as regards the confidential character of the facts and circumstances. Then comes the requisition to go into any bank. Call upon the bank to produce any account whatsoever you have to do that if you want to trace the origin of the money of the purpose for which it is used.

A scene from "Sydney Chaplin in Skirts" which is shown at the Capitol to-day

BRITAIN'S PRECEPT AND PRACTICE

—:o:—

(BY SARABHAI PRATAPRAL)

With reference to the Commerce Member's gibe in the Indian Legislative Assembly against the Pandit for his advocacy of restricting foreign holdings in the Indian industrials to only 25 per cent. hereunder had better be excerpted from the "Economist" of December 15 what has been transpiring in the United Kingdom, the erstwhile workshop of the world and saturatingly pampered with industrial precedence and progress of over a century and fifty odd years. The propounders of the theory of expropriation against legitimate initiative of the Indians for the indigenous shipping industry by the reservation of the Indian coastal trade, would, it is trusted, apply the telescope to the seeing eye of the Janus face and import, free of all tariff impediments of course, some crumbs for the Indian industrial gander from the over-nourishing food of the British goose and allow the Indian State which is and must be the Indian people's association for the industrial advancement of India primarily rather than remain for all times of its administration merely the executer of the fiats and mandates of manufacturers and factory-owners at "Home" and their all pervading combinations, amalgamations and cartels ranging over the two hemispheres:—

"On Friday of this week (December 15), too late for us to report ith result, a meeting of Marconi International Marine Communications, Limited, is being held to vote on the Directors' recommendation that foreign holding of the issued shares should be restricted to 25 per cent. and that 'directorships' should be confined to 'natural-born' British subjects.

"Earlier in the year both Imperial Airways and the General Electric Company took steps to ensure the perpetuation of British control, while the limitation of foreign interest in the Marconi Wireless Company to 25 per cent. has played a predominant part, etc., etc."

Oh, for official cheers and European applause.

N.B.—Anglo-India papers, please copy.

SIR AUSTEN "BULLET-PROOF"

Train Drama of Attempt on His Life

The life of Sir Austen Chamberlain has more than once been in danger. On ore of his trips to the Continent conspirators in a terrorist plot to kill him were arrested just in time.

One day, in 1924, I received a sudden call to headquarters. Seated at his desk was my chief with a cigarette between his lips and a sheaf of papers in front of him.

"Get ready to fly to Paris immediately," he said. "Take this dossier with you. There is evidently an attempt to be made on the life of Mr. Austen Chamberlain (he had not received his K. G. then), who is staying at Versailles. You have the French Secret Service at your disposal. And arrangements are being made for you to have adequate help from the Italians when you cross the frontier, for Mr. Chamberlain is going on to Rome.

"Take your emergency kit and get off to Croydon immediately. A plane is waiting.

OATH OF VIOLENCE.

I rushed into my room at Scotland Yard, gripped my kit bag, which I always kept packed ready in case of emergency, and within five minutes I was racing along the road to Croydon.

A two-seater plane was waiting, and in a short time I was in the air. When we were well on the way I examined my instructions. There were voluminous documents. There were reports from our Secret Service in Cairo, there were reports from Leghorn, from Paris, from Rome, from London. Thus writes Ex-Chief Detective Inspector Brust in the "Sunday Chronicle."

In summary the whole matter boiled down to this: There existed in Cairo a gang of Zagloulists, followers of the great Egyptian Nationalist statesman, who were impatient of ordinary political methods to achieve their ends, and had banded themselves together under an oath to use violence and every conceivable means of direct action to secure their political ambitions.

MURDERED THE SIRDAR.

This gang, it was believed, was responsible for the death of Sir Lee Stack, the Sirdar. It was chiefly composed of impetuous young students. The reports stated, however, that there was a saner element which was against the murder of honourable men.

"From some member of these sane elements word had come through to Scotland Yard that two extremists had left Cairo to assassinate Mr. Chamberlain in Rome, and possibly Mussolini at the same time.

I learnt that the Egyptian students in Paris were being carefully watched, and that three preventive arrests had been made.

I arrived in Versailles and reported myself to Mr. Chamberlain. We had some conversation. He frankly hated the idea of close protective surveillance.

"Quite frankly," he said, "I believe the more openly and freely one moves about the less one needs to fear. I, myself, am quite indifferent. I don't believe for a single moment that I am in danger, and I detest creeping about under guard."

SUSPICIOUS VISITORS.

I could quite understand and appreciate his objection. But I pointed out that the warnings in this case came from so many and so varied a number of sources that I must insist upon his co-operation.

Though he did not like it, he eventually agreed to my suggestions for guarding his safety.

Several days later we set off for Geneva, where Mr. Chamberlain had to attend a meeting of the League of Nations. There I had a conference with the Chief of the Geneva Police, and took his report of the arrival of three Egyptian students several days previously.

One of them was on my black list. He was suspected of being concerned in several outrages.

I asked that his rooms should be searched and that he himself should be temporarily arrested as a precautionary measure. He was. He had two bombs, one knife, three revolvers, and twenty-seven rounds of ammunition in his possession!

After that I noticed that one Egyptian student was reported as having crossed the Italian frontier, but there was no trace of Izzet Teufik Bey, a young man who was known to be a terrorist. He was reported to have left Cairo and been last seen at Leghorn. He had landed from a Mediterranean trading vessel, but from the moment of his landing he had completely disappeared.

CHANGED PLANS.

It was Izzet Teufik about whom I was worried. He was suspected of the murder of an Egyptian statesman of English sympathies at Assouan, but was equitted by an Egyptian court. But there was a very black mark against him.

It was he, if anyone, I felt sure, who had been chosen to deal with Mr. Chamberlain.

The Geneva conference came to an end, and we set off for Italy. I travelled in the next compartment to Mr. Chamberlain until we reached the Italian frontier, and then I made certain changes of plan.

I insisted that the "wagon-lit" occupied by Mr. Chamberlain should be left unoccupied, with the labels still upon it, and that he should walk along the train to another one unlabelled. I also insisted that I should share that compartment with him.

I posted two Italian detectives at various places along the train, and ordered them to report to me if they noticed anything suspicious.

Presently one of them came along and said that a train official was doing something to the door of the compartment recently vacated by the Foreign Secretary.

ARRESTED JUST IN TIME.

I went along and saw a man in a uniform apparently adjusting the screws of the handle. Instructions had been given that the Foreign Secretary had not to be disturbed, so I determined to arrest this man and see exactly who he was.

The corridor was dark and his face was in the shade, so that it was impossible to see what he looked like until to turned round. I ordered his arrest. His hand flew to his hip pocket, but the Italian detectives were too quick for him, and they took him struggling to a van, where he was secured and searched.

"He was an Egyptian, and he had a loaded automatic in his pocket!"

He was handed over to the Italian authorities, and I returned to Mr. Chamberlain. We arrived in Rome, and went immediately to the hotel, where a suite was reserved for the British Minister.

The facts of the arrest on the train had been communicated to Italian Police Headquarters, and the result was that I had at my disposal forty detectives. The suite and every entrance to the hotel were guarded.

The next day, as Mr. Chamberlain drove along the streets on his way to the Embassy, four detectives suddenly threw themselves upon a man who emerged from a restaurant and rushed into the roadway as our car approached.

"He had been waiting in a strategic position overlooking the route. In his pockets were found a bomb and a revolver of old-fashioned design fully loaded. A few inquiries proved him to be the much-wanted Izzet Teufik Bey."

I breathed more easily when he was safe under lock and key. I attended his interrogation by the Italian police. He was made to undergo an ordeal something like the third degree. He was kept without food for several days and continually questioned.

At last his fortitude broke down, and he confessed openly that he had been appointed to kill the British Foreign Secretary.

He stated that there was no further danger. He and another man had been deputed to carry out the orders of the terrorists. The other man had failed at Geneva and been arrested. He himself was detained until after the visit of the Foreign Secretary had ended, and was then sentenced to four years' imprisonment.

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